The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3694. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

A Second Assault on Fort Wagner on the 18th.

Repulse of Gen. Gillmore's Forces.

Desperate Bravery of the Assaulting Party.

The Interior of the Fort Gained, but Not Held.

Our Loss About 1,500 Killed, Wounded and Missing.

GENS. SEYMOUR AND STRONG WOUNDED

The Siege Operations Still Progressing.

The United States steam transport *Arago*, Henry A. Gadsden, commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 10:30 A. M., and Charleston Bar at 5 P. M., on Thursday, July 23, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing 100 [illegible] and 172 second class passengers, the usual mails, and having the prize steamer *Emma* in tow.

The intelligence by the *Arago* confirms the telegrams already published from rebel sources, respecting the second assault upon Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, by Gen. Gillmore's forces and the monitors, mortar schooners and gunboats under Admiral Dahlgren.

After the first unsuccessful assault on the 10th inst., Gen. Gillmore lost no time in throwing up batteries on Morris Island, within 800 yards of Fort Wagner, in order to reduce it by siege. On the morning of the 18th, twelve or fifteen heavy guns were in position, beside eight or ten mortars. Gen. Gillmore, therefore, determined to commence the attack, which was opened at 11 o'clock A. M.

The bombardment was conducted in a spirited manner, Gillmore's batteries initiating the work, and Admiral Dahlgren's five monitors, the *Ironsides*, the mortar schooners and three wooden gunboats, quickly joining in the engagement.

The enemy replied briskly from Fort Wagner and Battery Bee, just beyond the Cumming's Point, while Fort Sumter kept up a sharp fire from the guns of her southwestern face, among which were two rifled pieces of heavy calibre. Most of the fire of the rebels was directed upon the Monitors and other naval vessels, only an occasional shell being sent towards the batteries. Although the iron-clads were repeatedly struck, they suffered very little real damage. [illegible] in the batteries were a Lieutenant of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania regiment, who was killed by a chance shot, and the wounding of six of the gunners.

Soon after 4 o'clock the firing from Fort Wagner ceased. It was then known that our brave fellows had succeeded in dismounting one gun, and it was also pretty well ascertained that another of the rebel pieces had burst. These facts led to the supposition that the enemy had evacuated the work, and it was determined to attempt its occupation. For this purpose two brigades, consisting of the Seventh Connecticut regiment, the Third New-Hampshire, the Ninth Maine, the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, and the Forty-eighth New-York, under Brig.-Gen. Strong, and the Seventh New-Hampshire, Sixth Connecticut, Sixty-second Ohio, One Hundredth New-York and Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, colored, under Col. Putnam, who had been under arms all day, screened from the enemy behind a range of sand hills, in the rear of our works, were ordered forward.

This was at dusk, and both brigades were formed in line on the beach, the regiments being disposed in columns, excepting the colored regiment which for some reason was given the post of extreme honor and of danger in the advance, and was drawn up in line of battle, exposing its full front to the enemy. This movement of the troops was observed by Sumter, and fire was at once opened upon them, happily without doing injury, as the shells went over the heads of the men.

Gen. Strong's brigade under this fire moved along the beach at slow time for about three-quarters of a mile, when the men were ordered to lie down. In this position they remained half an hour, Sumter meanwhile being joined in the cannonade by the rebels in Battery Bee, but without effect upon our troops. It was now quite dark, and the order was given for both brigades to advance, Gen. Strong's leading and Col. Putnam's within supporting distance. The troops went forward at quick time and in deep silence, until the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, led by its gallant Col. Shaw, was within two hundred yards of the work, when the men gave a fierce yell and rushed up the glacis, closely followed by the other regiments of the brigade.

The enemy, hitherto silent as the grave, while our men were swarming over the glacis, opened upon them furiously with grape, canister, and a continuous fusilade of small arms.

The gallant negroes, however, plunged on regardless *of this murderous reception, and many of them* crossed the ditch, although it contained four feet of water, gaining the parapet. They were dislodged, however, in a few minutes with hand grenades, and retired helter skelter, leaving more than one-half of their number, including their brave colonel, dead upon the field.

The Sixth Connecticut Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Redman, was next in support of the Fifty-fourth, and they also suffered terribly, being compelled to retire after a stubborn contest. The Ninth Maine, which was next in line, was broken up by the passage of the remnant of the repulsed colored regiment through its lines, and retired in confusion, excepting three companies, which nobly stood their ground.

It now devolved upon the Third New-Hampshire regiment to push forward, and led by Gen. Strong and Col. Jackson in person the gallant fellows dashed up against the fort. Three companies actually gained the ditch, and wading through the water found shelter against the embankment. Here was the critical point of the assault, and the Second brigade, which should have been up and ready to support their comrades of the First, were unaccountably delayed. Gen. Strong then gave the order to fall back, and lie down on the glacis, which was obeyed without confusion.

It was while waiting here, exposed to the heavy fire, that Gen. Strong was wounded. A fragment of shell entered his thigh, passing entirely through the fleshy part and making a serious wound, although the bone escaped fracture. The breast of Col. Jackson's coat was torn off at the same time by a piece of shell, slightly wounding him. Neither of these brave men would lie down to escape the rain of metal, but stood unflinchingly throughout, eliciting the unbounded admiration of their men. Finding that the supports did not come, Gen. Strong gave the order for his brigade to retire, and the men left the field in perfect order.

A little while afterwards the other brigade came up, and made up for their apparent tardiness by glorious deeds of valor. Rushing impetuously up the glacis, undeterred by the fury of the enemy, whose fire was not intermitted for a second, several of the regiments succeeded in crossing the ditch, scaling the parapet and descending into the fort. Here a hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Our men fought with desperation, and were able to drive the enemy from one side of the work to seek shelter between the traverses, while they held possession for something more than an hour. This unparalleled piece of gallantry was unfortunately of no advantage. The enemy rallied, and, having received large reinforcements, made a charge upon the band of heroes, and expelled them from their nobly-won position by the sheer force of numbers. One of the regiments engaged in this brilliant dash was the Forty-eighth New-York, Col. Barton, and it came out almost decimated. The most distressing part of its disastrous treatment is, that the enemy did not inflict the damage. It was the result of a mistake on the part of one of our own regiments. The Forty-eighth was among the first to enter the fort, and was fired upon by a regiment that gained the parapet some minutes later, under the supposition that it was the enemy.

About midnight the order was given to retire, and our men fell back to the rifle-pits outside of our own works, having engaged in as hotly contested a battle as has ever been fought.

Our casualties, as may reasonably be expected, were very large. The list of killed, wounded and missing foots up *fifteen hundred and thirty*.

Among the killed are Col. Putnam, of the Seventh New-Hampshire; Col. Shaw, of the *Fifty-fourth* Massachusetts; Lieut.-Col. Green, of the Forty-eighth New-York; Adjutant Libby, of the Third New-Hampshire.

Gen. Seymour was wounded in the foot, while directing movements in the field.

Col. Barton, of the Forty-eighth New-York, was wounded in the thigh by a ball, which flattened against the bone.

Lieut.-Col. Redman, of the Sixth Connecticut, was seriously wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Bedell, of the Third New-Hampshire, was taken prisoner.

The day after the fight, the steamers *Cosmopolitan* and *Mary Benton* were dispatched to Hilton Head with the wounded, and every house in Beaufort is now occupied as a hospital.

Our dead were buried on Monday, at least that portion of them that were on the field within the limits that our burying party was allowed to approach the rebel works. Those who fell on the *glacis* and the ditch were interred by the enemy.

Individual instances of heroism during the contest were numerous. Among others it is mentioned that the color-bearer of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts stood nobly up on the glacis with his flag, endeavoring to rally the men, and finding his task useless, he walked to the rear, still holding the flag aloft with remarkable deliberation, regardless altogether of the fearful fire.

The siege has not been suspended. Operations are still in progress, which Gen. Gillmore is sanguine will result in success.

Among the passengers by the *Arago* are Brig.-Gen. Truman Seymour, who is stopping at the Astor House; Brig.-Gen. George C. Strong, Col. Jackson of the Third New-Hampshire, and Lieut.-Col. Redman of the Sixth Connecticut.

The Arago Captures a Blockade Runner.

Early on the morning of the 24th the attention of Capt. Gadsden was called to a black smoke some distance to the northward and eastward. He paid little regard to the matter, however, until an hour and a quarter later, when he observed that he was overhauling a steamer and that she left in her wake a number of bales of compressed cotton. Watching the craft more closely her movements were seen to be suspicious. She made and shortened sail, altered her course and acted otherwise in a strange way. By 7½ o'clock Capt. Gadsden had passed as many as 100 bales of the cotton, and the hull of the steamer being now distinctly visible, he was satisfied that she was a blockade-runner. Although his vessel is only a transport, and is not armed for aggressive purposes, Capt. Gadsden determined to give chase and capture this friend of John Slidell. The superior speed of the *Arago* in a few hours brought her up to the stranger, who obeyed the somewhat imperative summons to "heave to," which was given by a couple of whizzing rifle-shots from the *Arago*. The troops on board the transport were now all under arms to act as boarding party, if necessary, and a boat was sent to the stranger, with an armed crew, ordering the Captain to come on board.

He complied and the following conversation took place, Capt. Gadsden being the interrogator:

Q.—What's the name of your vessel? A.—She has not got one.

Q.—What is your name? A.—David Leslie.

Q.—Where are you from? A.—Dixie.

Q.—Where's Dixie? A.—In the Southern States.

Q.—The Southern States are large—which part of the Southern States? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Where are you bound? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Who does know? A.—Nobody.

Q.—What did you throw cotton overboard for? A.—To lighten ship.

Q.—Why to lighten ship? A.—To get out of your way.

Q.—Where did you say you were from? A.—I did not say I was from anywhere.

Q.—Where are you bound? A.—Nowhere; but its no use talking any more, the ship is from Dixie and is your lawful prize.

Whereupon, after this frank acknowledgement, Capt. Gadsden ordered a prize crew from his own ship to take the place of those on the captured vessel, which was taken in tow and brought hither.

The prize has a valuable cargo of cotton, resin and turpentine. She is an iron vessel, known as the *Emma*, and is a famous blockade runner, having been very successful.

The capture was made in lat. 33 41 N. and long. 76 12 W. She was bound to Bermuda, and had two passengers—Messrs. A. Harris, of New-Orleans, and B. S. Sanchez, of Georgia, on board.

BEAUREGARD'S OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Charleston, Sunday, July 19.

After a furious bombardment of eleven hours, the enemy assaulted battery Wagner desperately and repeatedly. Our people fought desperately and repulsed the attack with great slaughter. Our loss was relatively light, but includes many valuable officers. Brig.-Gen. Taliaferro commanded on our side.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Charleston, Wednesday, July 22.

The enemy commenced shelling again, yesterday, with but few casualties on our side. We had, in the battle of the 18th inst., about 150 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy, including prisoners, was about 2,000. Nearly 800 were buried under a flag of truce.

Col. Putnam, Acting Brigadier-General, and Col. Shaw, commanding the negro regiment, were killed.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

A Week of Active and Successful Movements.

Unsuccessful Attempt of Lee to Pass Through the Gaps of the Blue Ridge.

His Forces Repulsed at Snicker's and Manassas Gaps.

A Large Number of Cattle, Sheep and Horses Recovered by Our Cavalry.

Lee Now Moving Toward Staunton.

A FIGHT WITH HIS REAR GUARD.

Washington, Sunday, July 26.

Advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, say that, during the past week, our troops have not been idle, but, by a close scrutiny of Lee's movements, have, by rapid marches, succeeded in baffling his several attempts to enter Eastern Virginia, and forestalled his attempted possession of the gaps of the Blue Ridge. It is generally believed he is now moving rapidly toward Staunton, by the Shenandoah Valley. He tried successively Snicker's, Ashby's and Manassas Gaps, but found a strong Union force already there. At the two last-named places he was driven back with loss.

At Chester Gap our cavalry recaptured 1,100 of the cattle stolen by the enemy, and several hundred sheep. A large number of horses have also been recovered.

Several brisk skirmishes have taken place. With the exception of cavalry engagements, the principal fight occurred Thursday evening, between Linden and Front Royal, in which a brigade of rebel infantry, probably Lee's rear guard, were driven through the town. The cavalry have done excellent service.

The several commands have performed arduous marches and reconnoissances, and completely foiled Stuart in all his attempts to raid on our flanks and rear. Mosby's small but energetic band have also given us trouble, principally by cutting off foraging parties and messengers.

A private of cavalry reports that on Friday, as a division of cavalry was reconnoitering in the vicinity of Amissville, a large column of rebel infantry was seen advancing in that direction, and our cavalry were compelled to fall back. This force is supposed to be Longstreet's corps. Up to Saturday night, however, this report had not been confirmed. It is impossible to conceive the poverty of the country through which the army passed. The scanty resources left untouched by the rebels have been appropriated by our own men, and nothing but starvation stares the sparse population in the future view. With the exception of Loudon County, there is nothing to harvest excepting a few acres of wheat and corn, and this must be done by manual labor, as the country has been entirely stripped of stock.

The railroad is now in running order to Warrenton. Our supplies, which have been nearly exhausted, are flowing into the army, and the mails, which have been entirely suspended since the army crossed the Potomac, are anxiously awaited. Though the army has had fatiguing marches, and consequent privations, it would be a mistake to suppose that it is to settle down in idleness.

The messenger who brought to Washington the above intelligence, reports that to-day forty of Mosby's guerrillas were captured near Fairfax Station.

Baltimore, Sunday, July 26.

The following dispatch has been received on Saturday evening at Headquarters of the Middle Department:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Front Royal, Va., Saturday, July 25.

To Major-Gen. R. C. Schenck:

The Major-General Commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, and to inform you that he engaged the enemy at this point yesterday. This morning the enemy appears to have withdrawn, and his whole army is undoubtedly *en route* to Culpepper and Orange Court-house, and probably his rear has passed the Shenandoah at this place and Strasburgh.

By order,

(Signed,) A. A. MATTHEWS, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

The following information was received at headquarters in this city to-day, by Major-Gen. Schenck. It is from Brig.-Gen. Lockwood:

"The enemy has disappeared from our front entirely, and is nowhere north of Winchester. Our cavalry was in Charlestown yesterday, (Friday,) and scouts out to the distance of ten miles in every direction, without any signs of the enemy."

The following general order was issued by Gen. Lockwood to-day:

It being understood that no enemy is in force near this command, all labor and military exercise will be suspended, *save only in the usual inspections, parade,* guard and picket. The day will be observed as a Christian Sabbath, and a service held in the several camps having chaplains.

S. K. LOCKWOOD, Brigadier-General, Headquarters, Harper's Ferry.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Continued Activity of the Cavalry—The Fight near Shepherdstown.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Camp Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Bolivar Heights, Va., July 17, 1863.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst., the Third brigade, Second cavalry division, commanded by Col. J. Irwin Gregg, left Bolivar Heights, taking the Winchester Pike. At Hall's Mills we turned to the right, on the road to Shepherdstown; the Sixteenth Pennsylvania in advance, commanded by Lieut.-Col. John K. Robison, a reliable and excellent officer. The advance guard was composed of the squadrons of Capts. Fisher and Swan, under Major W. H. Fry. After proceeding a couple of miles, we captured a mounted vedette of the enemy, and from that time until we reached Shepherdstown, kept up a continual skirmish with them, capturing seventeen, with their horses and equipments, with a loss to us of one killed and two wounded. At Shepherdstown Major Fry, with his command, charged through the streets, driving out over fifty of the enemy's cavalry, and scattering them in all directions, capturing eight prisoners, of whom one was a Major, (Morgan, of the Sixth Virginia cavalry,) and two Lieutenants, two ambulances, and finding there over one hundred of the enemy's sick. The Sixteenth continued the advance through the town on the Martinsburgh Road to within six miles of that place, being engaged with and driving the enemy's skirmishers all the way. At this point we were so near the enemy's lines that we could hear distinctly their bands playing on our right and left. We obtained valuable information of their movements and location from parties who had left Martinsburgh that day. The object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, we returned to within a mile of Shepherdstown, where we remained on picket. A little before dark our vedettes were driven in, but we speedily charged and repulsed the attack. The other regiments of the brigade had camped near Shepherdstown, with the roads around well picketed.

The next day, the 16th inst., as the First Maine regiment was going out on the Winchester road for forage, they met our pickets (from the Tenth New-York) running in, pursued by two squadrons of the enemy's cavalry. This truly noble little regiment instantly formed and charged the assailants, driving them back beyond the abandoned picket line. The enemy now appeared in force, bringing up their artillery rapidly, and opening fire on our line. The Maine held their ground, deploying skirmishers, and made a desperate fight. Our artillery was then advanced, and posted in an advantageous position, on the right and left of the road, supported by the Forty-seventh and Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments. The Fourth was soon sent out to the right front, dismounted, and thrown forward as skirmishers. Shortly after the Sixteenth regiment was sent to relieve the First Maine, which had been engaged about two hours, and had expended all its ammunition. As we moved along the road they got to our range very fairly, sending their shells in very disagreeable proximity to us. The tall figure of Col. Gregg, as he and his aid, Lieut. Martin, and his escort rode along with us, attracted their attention, and wherever he moved thereafter, very leisurely over the field, their shell followed him, the fragments scattering all around; but he appeared to bear a charmed life and escaped unhurt. Three squadrons of the Sixteenth were dismounted and sent forward; Fisher's and McDowell's under Major Fry, on the right, each officer dismounted, with carbine in hand; and the third, under Capts. Swan and Day, on the left; the fourth and last, under Capt. [illegible], in reserve.

The country in which we were fighting is ill suited for cavalry movements—the ground very rocky and broken, cut up into small fields, with high stone and rail fences, and frequent small patches of timber. This will account for the strange event of a fight between cavalrymen, where all the fighting was on foot, aided by artillery. Our artillery consisted of four pieces. Soon after the Sixteenth was thrown forward, two of them were sent to secure an important position on our left, and were not brought into play during the fight; so we fought with two pieces of artillery, and these not as effective as they should have been, on account of bad ammunition; two of the shells, which should have gone over our heads into the enemy's line, striking the ground between our reserve and the dismounted men. The rebels had eight guns in position, firing at one time, and far better served than usual for them, in the cavalry fights I have noticed, whether Kelly's Ford, Aldie, Middleburgh or Upperville. At times their firing was terrific, to be concentrated on so small a line as ours; their shot, shell, grape and canister coming all around and among us, lopping the branches from the trees, and splintering huge fragments from the rocks they came in contact with. Nothing but the uneven character of the ground preserved our little brigade from annihilation.

The Sixteenth took up the fighting for the Maine, which retired; but seeing us pushed at one time they came out gallantly, without being asked, and we made a [illegible]. Our men's passions became excited in the contest, having repulsed an attack on the right, they forgot the order of Col. Gregg to hold the line, but rose to advance, and with a cheer sprang forward after the foe, driving them to their guns, where they, having a fair sweep, open all their pieces on us at once, with grape and canister. We were driven back. They charged us with exulting shouts, while their artillery hurled shell without cessation. We were driven back a quarter of a mile from our old line—all we were driven that day. In this charge the noble Capt. Fisher was mortally wounded, one ball passing through his thigh, another through his breast. Col. Gregg looked anxious and appeared irritated that his order was not obeyed. On the left, Capt. Swan had advanced in imitation of the right, and had fared the same fate, having his horse shot from under him and losing some of his best men. A new line is soon formed, strengthened by Alexander's squadron, a couple of squadrons of the First Pennsylvania regiment, from McIntosh's brigade, having come up to support us. The fight goes on as wickedly as ever. The rebel battle-flag is shot down three times in a few minutes, and the last color-bearer compelled to crouch behind a wall and hold up the flag from his lurking-place. As night came on the enemy made several desperate attempts, all of which were steadily repulsed; after the last, our men, mounting the stone wall behind which the last line was formed, cheering and waving their hats, and challenging their opponents to come on, [illegible].

Night put an end to the contest. At about 9 o'clock the First Maine and Tenth and Fourth Pennsylvania were ordered to fall back, leaving the Sixteenth to hold the battle-field. At about midnight Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Maitland came and announced to Lieut.-Col. Robison that our wounded and all the other regiments had left, and that we were to bring up the rear, but to remain until two o'clock. At that hour we noiselessly marched through the fields for a couple of miles, until we struck the road to Harper's Ferry, when we soon rejoined the brigade, and by five A. M. formed squadron on Bolivar Heights.

Thus ended one of the most desperate cavalry fights of the war, considering the number actually engaged, our brigade not numbering over eight hundred men, having become reduced by detachments sent to different points, and men left in the rear dismounted, their animals having been used up by the hard work of the past two months. At different times our fire ceased entirely, from want of ammunition. A remarkable circumstance is, that, to our knowledge, not one prisoner was taken on either side, except those of ours so badly wounded that they could not move, and were left behind when we were driven back. Gen. Gregg accompanied us to Shepherdstown, and McIntosh's brigade was posted on our left, toward Harper's Ferry, but with the exception of that portion of the First Pennsylvania referred to, did not participate. Capt. Fisher, to whom I have referred, is well known to Philadelphia merchants as an old merchant of Uniontown, Penn. A gallant soldier, a gentleman, and a pleasant companion, his loss will be deeply regretted.

VICTORY BY GENERAL BLUNT.

Severe Fight South of Fort Gibson.

Five Thousand Rebels, under General Cooper, Defeated by 2,400 National Troops.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Leavenworth, Saturday, July 25.

On Thursday, the 16th, a severe fight occurred between Gen. Blunt and the rebel Gen. Cooper, at Elk Creek, fifty miles south of Fort Gibson, which resulted in a complete Union victory. Gen. Blunt had twenty-four hundred men and twelve guns; Cooper five thousand, on his own ground.

We marched fifty miles in twenty-four hours, and immediately attacked. Two rebel guns were dismounted and captured, and the enemy finally fled with a loss of sixty killed, twenty-four wounded and a hundred prisoners. Our loss was ten killed and thirty wounded.

Col. Williams, of the First Kansas colored regiment, was severely wounded in the head and shoulders.

We captured ten thousand pounds of flour and salt, with other quartermaster and commissary stores.

Our cavalry were pursuing when the dispatch left.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

St. Louis, July 25, 1863.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

On the 17th inst. Gen. Blunt attacked Cooper, twenty-five miles south of Fort Gibson, and routed him, capturing one gun and many prisoners. The enemy left sixty killed and thirty-six wounded on the field. Our loss was ten killed and twenty-four wounded. Cooper retreated toward Fort Smith.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

The Firing Recently Heard off Portland.

Boston, Sunday, July 26.

The firing heard off Portland on Friday was from the United States steamer *Montgomery*, trying her guns. She fired thirty rounds. She spoke no vessels. There was foggy weather all the while.

MORGAN CAPTURED.

Himself and All His Command Prisoners.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Shackleford.

A Previous Engagement and Rout of the Rebels Yesterday Morning.

Cincinnati, Sunday, July 26.

The following has been received at headquarters:

Headquarters in the Field, Three Miles South of New-Lisbon, O., July 26.

To Col. Lewis Richmond, A. A. G.:

By the blessing of Almighty God, I have succeeded in capturing Gen. John H. Morgan, Col. Cluke, and the balance of the command, amounting to about 400 prisoners. I will start with Morgan and Staff on the first train for Cincinnati, and await the General's order for transportation for the balance.

(Signed,) J. M. SHACKLEFORD, Colonel Commanding.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday, July 26.

Maj. Way, with 250 of the Ninth Michigan cavalry, forced Morgan to an engagement at 8 o'clock this morning, a mile from Salineville, Ohio, and routed him, capturing 200 prisoners. Morgan, with 200, escaped, but they were all captured by Shackleford at 2 P. M. Sunday, near New-Lisbon. Morgan and his Staff are now prisoners at Wellsville, Ohio.

Louisville, Sunday, July 26.

Well authenticated reports announce the capture of Gen. John H. Morgan, with the residue of his command, in the vicinity of Steubenville, Ohio. The particulars are not stated.

MORGAN'S MOVEMENTS ON FRIDAY.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

Columbus, Friday, July 24.

Morgan's movements to-day have been somewhat rapid, considering the difficulties to overcome. Last evening, on leaving Cumberland, his force was probably divided into two divisions, one of which, the largest, was under command of Morgan himself. They left Cumberland last evening, about 8 o'clock, and taking a northeastern direction, succeeded in striking the Central Ohio Railroad at Campbell Station at 7 o'clock this morning. He there burned the bridge and depot. He resumed his march in a northern direction, and arrived at Washington, on the National road, about 10 this forenoon. He destroyed several small bridges, and stole a number of horses on his way. At this place, our forces succeeded in approaching him close enough for a severe skirmish, which resulted in the killing of several rebels. Six were captured. Leaving Washington soon after 11, without being able to do much damage, he followed an eastern direction on the National road as far as Fairview, which is on the border line of the counties of Belmont and Guernsey, and is about eight miles east of Washington. He there left the National road and moved in a northern course for some distance, when it was changed for a southeastern one until he again reached the National road at 4 this P. M. at Hendrysburgh, some six miles east of Fairview. We have no advices of his movements after that, other than his course would indicate that he was striving to reach Barnesville, where he can have another chance to damage the Central Ohio Road. He has probably already passed through that town, but we cannot say positively.

We have received advices of the operations of the other squad. After leaving Cumberland the direction was directly east, which, if continued, would bring them to the Ohio river at a point called Sunfish, twenty miles from Wheeling. It may be that both detachments will meet at that place, and then cross the river in force, if not prevented by our men, who are reported to be on their heels all day, but have not succeeded in doing them much damage.

A Large Detachment of his Force Enters Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Times* describes as follows the appearance of the detachment of Morgan's column which entered that city on Thursday, having been taken thither on the steamers *Ingomar* and *Starlight*:

About 10 o'clock, under direction of Capt. [illegible], the officers among the prisoners—some seventy-six in number—were put on board one of the Covington ferryboats, and landed after some delay, at the foot of Walnut-street—meanwhile a vast concourse had assembled. There were three wounded officers on board, among whom was Col. Hoffman, shot in the hip, and who could with difficulty walk. They were placed in a carriage, and with the other prisoners—all officers—in the rear, the procession—the Thirteenth Virginia forming the guard—moved up Vine-street, Capt. Day at its head.

It was followed by thousands on the sidewalks and in the streets, each anxious to have a good look at the raiders, many of whom were pointed out by those who had known them heretofore, and in this manner we became acquainted with Basil Duke, Col. Smith, Dick Morgan and others. Duke appeared to be the best known to those who accompanied the procession, and every once in a while he would raise his white sombrero to some one whom he would recognize. He is of medium size, spare, thin features, with a piercing eye, brown hair, mustache and goatee, not more than twenty-six years of age.

He has appropriately been called the head and brains of John Morgan—is from Georgetown, Scott County, Ky., a few miles north of Lexington. He entered Yale College in 1841, and graduated in 1845. He is represented to have been a man of parts and of large heart. From the triennial catalogues and the one of 1841, we see he was the classmate of the following officers: H. B. Carrington, then of Connecticut, now Colonel of the Eighteenth United States infantry and Brigadier-General of Volunteers; Capt. H. Harrington, of Vermont, (A. C. S.,) U. S. A.; also, in the rebel army are Brig.-Gen. Taylor, (son of Zachary Taylor, and the wealthiest planter in Louisiana;) Brig.-Gen. Wm. Connor and Col. Lemuel Conner, of Mississippi; Brig.-Gen. H. Beckel and Gen. Shorter, of Alabama; Col. Dixon, of South Carolina; and Major William T. [illegible], killed near Maysville, Ky., in 1861.

During the raid into Kentucky last New-Year's, he was wounded in a skirmish with the Seventh Kentucky cavalry, near Springfield, in Washington County, but was taken into a carriage by his friends, by which means he escaped being captured.

Dick Morgan, *brother to the still fleeing John*, wore a star on his black sombrero, turned up on one side; is of medium size, well built, dark hair, smooth face, and really rather prepossessing. No one, we believe, ever gave him credit for possessing any very great amount of brains, although he ranks as Colonel in the rebel army. He is probably about thirty years of age. Col. Smith, who walked with Duke, immediately behind the carriage containing the prisoners, is a large, fine-looking man, of commanding person, and full flowing light beard; we should judge not more than thirty to thirty-five years of age.

During the march to the City Prison, the prisoners conversed freely with one another. The crowd which followed behaved themselves decently, but once or twice on the line of march giving grounds for the captured raiders, though we frequently heard such remarks as the following:

"Where are all your fine horses, now?"

"You look well now, don't you? Horse-thieves and murderers," etc., etc. But few of the prisoners had anything upon their persons to denote their rank, being principally clad in grey clothing, or that which is denominated butternut. There was not a man of them over forty-five, at least, we should so judge from their appearance.

A number of them carried the old-fashioned saddle-bags, and might have been mistaken for clergymen, if they had been a little more devout looking. A majority were light complexioned, with light beard. They gazed about them with considerable effrontery, and no one would have taken them for prisoners—some among them were mere beardless boys, and were inclined to put on airs and swagger as they passed through the streets.

When arrived at the City Prison, the wounded men were placed in the office, and the remainder were marched up stairs to the room formerly occupied by the female prisoners. At the entrance to the stairway, there was a sign of "No Admittance," which several of the prisoners noticed, and jocosely drew back, saying there was certainly some mistake—they were not allowed in there. Another exclaimed: "Well, I'll be d—d, but this is the first time I was ever in prison before." He probably ought to have been in such an institution long since.

As to what will eventually be done with the prisoners we have no knowledge. The privates, we understand, will be taken to Indianapolis this evening, under an escort of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio, Col. John R. Bond.

It is understood that a man named James [illegible], well known to our citizens, a drayman, and formerly in the service of the United States, was captured among the rebels and has been sent to Camp Chase. We have a number of other particulars for which we have not time or space to-day.

THE RAID IN NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. FOSTER.

The Story not Half Told by the Rebels.

Immense Destruction of Public Property.

An Iron-Clad and Two Steamboats Destroyed at Tarboro.

Washington, Sunday, July 26.

The following official report has been received at the headquarters of the army:

Newbern, N. C., July 24, via Fortress Monroe.

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. A.:

General: I have the honor to report that the cavalry raid having for its object the destruction of the railroad bridge at Rocky Mount, has returned, completely successful. The expedition consisted of the Third regiment New-York cavalry and a squadron of the Twelfth and of Mix's men, (cavalry,) and one company of North Carolina, and was under the command of Brig.-Gen. Edward E. Potter, Chief of Staff. The bridge over the Tar River at Rocky Mount, a station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad between Goldsboro and Weldon, was completely destroyed. The bridge was three hundred and fifty feet long, and the trestle-work four hundred feet more. A cotton mill, filled, a flouring mill containing 1,000 barrels of flour and large quantities of hard bread; a machine-shop containing shells, gunpowder and every munition of war; a large depot, offices, &c.; an engine and a train of cars; a wagon train of twenty-five wagons, filled with stores and munitions; an armory and machine-shop, with the machinery and materials, and eight hundred bales of cotton, were all destroyed.

At Tarboro two steamboats, and one large and fine iron-clad in process of construction, a saw-mill, a train of cars, one hundred bales of cotton, and large quantities of subsistence and ordnance stores were destroyed. About 100 prisoners were taken, and some 300 animals—horses and mules. Some 300 contrabands followed the expedition into Newbern.

The force had constant fighting with the enemy, who made great endeavors to intercept their return; but in every case the enemy's position was either turned, or they were compelled to retire. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed twenty-five men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER, Major-Gen. Com.

REPORTS FROM NEWBERN.

Newbern, Sunday, July 22.

The cavalry expedition, consisting of a detachment of the Third and Twelfth New-York cavalry and the North Carolina Union cavalry, which left here on the morning of the 18th inst., under command of Brig.-Gen. Potter, returned yesterday, having been entirely successful, traveling 200 miles. The expedition went through Greenville and Tarboro, which places were taken without any loss on our side, and after destroying the rebel commissary depots in these places, the cavalry pushed on to Rocky Mount, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, where they captured a train of cars loaded with ordnance stores, all of which were destroyed. Several rebel officers and soldiers on the train were also captured. The extensive railroad bridge at that point was burnt, with a rebel commissary depot and a cotton factory. A train of some two thousand contrabands, which our cavalry had picked up, having taken the wrong road, fell into the enemy's hands with Lieut. H. A. [illegible], Lieut. H. A. [illegible], and fifteen privates of Company A, Twelfth New-York cavalry, which constitutes our loss. About one hundred and fifty rebel officers and men were brought in, with many horses, mules and negroes. Several skirmishes took place, in which the enemy were every time repulsed. Much credit is due Gen. Potter, and all who accompanied him on this perilous mission, for the efficiency and bravery displayed.

A Rebel View of "Yankee Raids."

From the Richmond Whig, July 22.

Fair warning was given by the Yankees of their intention to organize 100,000 mounted men, and ravage the country far and wide. Southern newspapers did all in their power to awaken the people to a sense of danger, to keep them from trusting to the aid of the Government, which already had its hands more than full, and to inculcate the lesson of self-reliance. These efforts of the Press were rewarded with but little success, owing, it is to be feared, to the inveterate indolence of the Southern people.

In a few places companies for local defence were formed, but no system of rallying these companies to a threatened point was adopted.

No attention was paid to the suggestion of the papers that, as far as possible, the home guards should be mounted, and prepared, at a given signal, to repair swiftly to strategic positions, previously selected, to oppose the advance of the raiders, and to cut off their retreat, by blocking up the roads and destroying the bridges. The people seemed to think the formation of a few companies of militia in towns and villages far apart, without any concert of action, or any means of combining quickly, was all that could reasonably be expected of them.

The consequences of this slip-shod Southern way of doing things are before us in the raid on Knoxville and the destruction of the bridge at Strawberry Plains, the raid on Richmond and the burning of the bridge on the South Anna, the raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Road at Wytheville, and lastly the raid on the Wilmington and Weldon Road, the destruction of a bridge 300 feet long, the loss of 5,000 bales of cotton and two car-loads of ammunition, the burning of an important cotton factory and other losses. The property destroyed is of small importance compared to the impunity with which in every instance, except perhaps that at Wytheville, the raiders have escaped. During the excitement in this city caused by Stuart's exploits, it was bitterly said that a Yankee raid on Richmond was as pleasant and easy as a fox-chase. It is certain that the other raids have been equally agreeable and safe. The pastime afforded the Yankees by our unprepared condition, at points where preparation ought by all means to have been made, is the best possible encouragement for them to assail all other places. If a thousand Yankee horsemen can sport leisurely around the Confederate Capital, we may be sure that five hundred will not be deterred from enjoying themselves in every interior county of the Southern States.

Unless we begin instantly to organize mounted men for home defence, and to adopt a system of signals by which they can be rallied at a moment's warning, we may rest assured that the late raids are but a foretaste of a feast of rapine which is soon to come in all parts of the land. Letter writers tell us that the Dutch farmers in Pennsylvania did an excellent bushwhacking business upon our forces, thereby saving a great deal of their property and helping not a little to expel us from their soil. It is true that we are not wedded to property as Dutch Yankees are, and will not fight as hard to protect it, but for very shame and for the sake of Southern manhood, we might try to show at least as much spirit as the Pennsylvanians.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOURNAL OF A RESIDENCE ON A GEORGIAN PLANTATION IN 1838-1839. By FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE. 12mo. NEW-YORK: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This indignant protest of a woman, highly gifted, energetic, impulsive, active a system, in the midst of which she was suddenly thrown, is destined to be very widely read. Though unquestionably what it professes to be, a Journal, written from day to day—the outpouring of a full heart, under overwrought feelings, to the ear of a distant friend—it conveys a higher kind of Mrs. KEMBLE's talents, as a writer, than her more finished and ornate productions. Verse is often very "weak" indeed, when compared with the burning words uttered by an ever-present sense of cruel injury and irremediable wrong. It can scarcely be said that the Journal throws much absolutely new light on the relations of Southern Slavery to the parties who suffer from its contact. Common reports, and hundreds of sensation stories, have made us familiar with the foul and loathsome incidents necessarily involved in the existence of hereditary servitude. Its chief value is the distinctness of the testimony it affords on the subject. Not a particle of that grace or portrait are wanting to its details, and the effect of one story of suffering thus individualized and localized, is greater than that of a host of vague and lying rumors, or the most elaborate pictures of the novelist. No room exists for doubting the purpose of the publication. There is something solemn in evoking for the destruction of the system which sanctioned them, those memories of buried and forgotten oppression, whose cry has long been silent on earth, whatever record it may elsewhere bear. The authoress informs us that the slaves among whom her experience was unwillingly gained, have long since been sold and dispersed; the islands where the scene of the journal is laid are now in the occupation of the United States troops, and she would fain hope that the condition of things it describes has vanished, never to be renewed. The tints of the work are, however, not entirely sombre. The brilliancy of nature's coloring in Southern scenery, its unspeakable rural solitudes, its wilderness of uncultivated and ungathered flowers, the softened blending of air, earth and sky in the golden haze of its sunsets, all impressed themselves, vividly on the northern lady who saw them for the first time, and they are faithfully mirrored, while the freshness of early feelings was retained, in the pages of the Journal. The instances of gratitude shown by the slaves for the unaccustomed succor and sympathy of a kind and Christian mistress who flings her brave heart into the work, are often unspeakably touching. Even the system of slavery itself can be shorn of much of its horrors, by the alleviation of personal influences. These "happy accidents," amiable despots, occur sometimes in the plantation as on a throne. Mr. PINKARD's slaves had suffered from the long-continued absenteeism of their owners, but other neighboring properties had been more conscientiously administered by the proprietors, and showed better results.

For a time Mrs. KEMBLE (whose idea of Heaven, according to a friend, consisted "in plenty of hard work!") found ample exercise for her robust and healthy temperament, both physical and mental, in exertions for improving the condition, as well temporal as spiritual, of the slaves she had by marriage acquired an interest in. She seemed to succumb to the languors of a Southern sky, like most of her sex that she saw around. More powerful than this was the growing conviction of the utter impotence of her labors for the production of any permanent good, that at last induced her to abandon them, and return to the North. Mrs. KEMBLE would be untrue to her nature if she wrote otherwise than as a partisan, and critics have objected to the entire unreserve of the personal details of the journal. All the qualities, however, that might unfit her for the authorship of a philosophic essay on Slavery and its consequences, only add to the force and vivacity of her book. Making proper allowance for what astronomers call "personal equation," as a corrective of the visual errors which prevent exact identity of observation between any two individuals—the unconscious tinge or bias derived from attention long strained on one object, and that not a pleasing one—we must regard the book as destined to exert great influence at home and abroad, in a manner most accordant with the desires of the *writer*, when she decided on its publication.

CHRISTOPHER NORTH: A Memoir of John Wilson, late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburg, compiled from Family Papers and other sources by his daughter, Mrs. GORDON; with an Introduction, R. Shelton Mackenzie, D. C. L. 12mo. NEW-YORK: A. D. F. RANDOLPH.

Mrs. GORDON's memorial of her father is well and worthily done. It was fitting that a man of WILSON's eminence in literature should not pass away unrecorded, but so domestic were his habits, so little known was the actual man beyond the charmed circle of his home, that by no one not an inmate of it could the task be satisfactorily executed. Relatives are generally untrustworthy biographers, from obvious and natural causes; but, in this instance, womanly good taste has succeeded filial affection in the production of a picture at once "tender and true," not only of the man, but also, in a great measure, of the literary society of which he was the acknowledged chief. Prof. WILSON's genius has received against himself a singular manner. He is his literary Frankenstein, obscured and superseded by his own creation. No one ever mistook RICHARDSON for "Sir Charles Grandison," or confounded SYDNEY SMITH with "My Uncle Toby," but Prof. WILSON's ideal conception is so fully marked by repeated touches, "Christopher North," he of the crutch, "the old man eloquent," JOHN of *Blackwood's Magazine*, is a tangible reality, which the real professor can hardly displace, to thousands of readers, like poor Miss BROWN, who, while yet a child at the Yorkshire parsonage, jots down in her note-book: "We read *Blackwood's Magazine*, the most able periodical there is. The editor is Mr. Christopher North, an old man 74 years of age. The 1st of April is his birthday."

To most people, therefore, Mrs. GORDON's memoir will be a revelation of a character in many respects more peculiar and unique than that of any public man of the time. Most remarkable in the outward man was the noble physique—the leonine presence—the towering stature, and the familiarity with all manly exercises, that would have marked him as a leader among his fellows, even in the rudest stage of society. That these qualities should co-exist with an identity the most refined and sensitive, an inexhaustible wealth of poetical imagination, and a living and practical sense of moral and religious obligation, was to many who regard a poet as necessarily a delicate and dreamy thing, a phenomenon perfectly incomprehensible. The death of his father, while JOHN WILSON was in early life, placed him as he grew up in possession of an unincumbered fortune of $250,000. In spite of all the temptations which such a position exposed him to, we trace him in Mrs. GORDON's Memoir fulfilling a University career, the brilliancy of which, for many years gave his friends a prophetic earnest of long remembrance. Then, "the Magician of Gilsland" settled down to the enjoyment of domestic life, in the quiet seclusion of a charming country retreat, with the prospect of a long life of lettered ease and enjoyment. Four years after his marriage, when by the treachery of a relative, his entire fortune was embezzled, and the loss awoke him to stronger exertion, he proved equal to the occasion. Thirty years of unintermitting professional career, and a mass of literary work almost unequaled in amount and rapidity of execution, the love of a numerous family, the respect and affection of his classes, attest how nobly WILSON acquitted himself under all the relations of life. His personal character seems to be without a stain, and those who knew him deem with delight on the joyous geniality of his manner, the boyish burst of enthusiasm for his favorite sports, the large heart, full of kindliness and affection for his domestic animal pets, his children, his pupils and his friends. His literary life, which flowed on with an even purpose of noble work, is equally characteristic. His Tales and Poems have a fixed station in English belles lettres, that would satisfy the ambition of most writers, and they will always afford delight. His lectures slumber in MS., whence no one is anxious to disinter them; but in his own peculiar line few will deny to JOHN WILSON the rank of the first magazine-writer in the world. The coincidence of personal attributes that brought him in contact with Mr. Blackwood, when the magazine established by that gentleman was sinking on its career, determined his whole future. He joined it with an ardor like that of a man who accepts his destiny, and his whole powers were henceforth employed in forwarding its interests. At first connected with a clique of Edinburgh cockneys, bent on writing themselves up at any expense of good morals and manners, of whom LOCKHART was the chief, WILSON for a time allowed himself to be involved in the dirty work of partizanship, but it is interesting to observe how by degrees these evil influences were shaken off, and he shines out unclouded as the brilliant critic, the half-inspired utterer of poetic prose, yearning with sympathy for all things whatsoever that are pure, lovely and of good repute in art, nature and the mind of man. WILSON was compounded of feelings and prepossessions that can never be repeated. He and SCOTT fought the battle of declining Scotch nationality with seeming success, though subsequent events have nearly destroyed it. How truly national he was may be gathered from the fact, that after his marriage he only paid two short visits to London. His whole allegiance was given to the northern city that he fondly wished to maintain independent of the great capital of the Empire. Things have changed since then. Europe in esoteric violence, the literary circles of Edinburgh are dumb. The Review has long been owned, edited and printed by London and people. *Blackwood* is still manufactured in Scotland, all distinctive nationality is lost, and its best writers (SELWYN, WARREN, &c.) are Englishmen. The Scottish capital cannot support a single literary organ, and the inevitable law of centralization is fast rendering it a satellite of London. Forgetting the old adage that compliments are odious, Dr. SHELTON MACKENZIE, in his rather superfluous introduction, informs us in *ex cathedra* style that Mrs. GORDON's work "ranks with the first best literary biographies in our language." Disclaiming such critical strictures, we are sure the public voice will accord it, for charm of subject and execution, a place among the most honored tributes paid by affection to departed worth.

LOST AND SAVED.—By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON, author of "Stuart of Dunleath." 12mo. Philadelphia: T. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Mrs. NORTON's new book has every requisite of a good novel. Though written with a purpose, it is not obtruded on the reader, but left to be worked out by the progress of the story. A Heroine created as a model of charm and perfection in woman—a stirring plot, spiced with a little of the fashionable *sensationism* and a happy final *disencument*, characters well contrasted and discriminated, often touched with a lively humor, showing, in spite of adverse circumstances, Mrs. NORTON's participation in the genial Sheridan blood, all combine to render *Lost and Saved* one of the successes of the season, and entitled to claim a place in the future collections of "Standard Novels." As GOLDSMITH wrote *Caleb Williams* to exemplify the amount of persecution and oppression in modern communities that could be inflicted within the pale of the law, Mrs. NORTON's object is to show the injuries that may be committed against woman in her dearest relations, without calling forth from society any expression of the scorn and opprobrium that should be the doom of the perpetrator. The callousness of public opinion to individual injuries she considers increases when the victim is a woman, and the conviction of the unpunished wrong now rampant in high places in England, has moved her pen to expose the phase of *society* of the practice that cherishes the offender, while in principle it pretends to repudiate the offence. The heroine is led into a marriage in a foreign country, real indeed, but secret, the authenticity of which is denied by the world-be seducer, when he tires of his victim. The deepest distress gathers round Beatrice when deserted and exposed to the world's contumely, she labors to gain her daily bread; but, brighter days arrive, her faith and truth are at last vindicated, and the guilty are punished through the consequences of their own pleasant vices. Mrs. NORTON has replied to the criticism which has objected to her book, not by denying that such things were, but by pleading that it was wrong to expose them to the world by making them the groundwork of a modern novel, with crushing effect, reiterating her sense of the magnitude of the evil, and the necessity of awakening an esoteric sense of it in the public mind, before any remedy can be looked for.

DRIFTING ABOUT; Or, What Jessie Found at Fairville, Say and Do. An Autobiography by SERGEANT G. MASSETT. With Comic Illustrations by MULLER. NEW-YORK: CARLETON, No. 413 Broadway.

Mr. MASSETT is a modern Troubadour who—perfectly at home in any latitude, armed with his natural gifts of music and song, has led a wandering life about the world—sure of a kind reception wherever a concord of sweet sounds finds admirers, from his voyage from his native London, in 1837, to the date when he addresses his readers. It is difficult to say where he *has not* been, and what profession he has not at some time or the other assumed; clerk, surveyor, auctioneer, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public and (always when other trades fail) Wandering Minstrel. He has seen a larger portion of the earth's surface than would have established a man as a traveled "lion" a few years ago, before steam had annihilated distance, and brought the ends of the earth together. Unlike his prototype, the Troubadour of old, who confined his professional ministrations to the occupants of "Lady's Bower and Knightly Hall," Mr. MASSETT has found patronage as sympathetic and remunerative from the miners of California, the lumbermen of British Columbia, and the stock- and gold-diggers of Australia, as from the *dilettanti* concert-goers of Bombay, Calcutta, Boston or New-York. He does not indulge in the ordinary traveler's privilege of drawing on the credulity of his readers; though he is the hero of his own story, his adventures never so monotonously narrated, even when in the first flush of success in California, (the land of his adoption) the scenes he witnessed were enough to throw the most cold and self-possessed man of his usual balance. The present little volume hardly does justice to Mr. MASSETT's talents for observation of men and things. A fearful scene in the Hindoo mutiny is described so as to show he is capable of higher achievements. When his locomotive faculties tired, rogue, and he threw of "putting a girdle round the earth," and can forget the necessity of being funny, we hope he will employ his leisure in recording experiences more varied than Defoe could imagine for one of his roving heroes.

Baron LIEBIG, the great chemist, has chosen a singular subject for examination. He has composed a review of Lord BACON's Works on Physical Science, with the express object of proving that the great Chancellor was a charlatan in science, whose reputation is absolutely undeserved and baseless. *Macmillan's Magazine* is the medium in which his reports on the subject appear.

Shakespearian Literature continues to flourish. Mr. HALLIWELL has just issued the Eleventh Folio Volume of his colossal Edition of the Works, and announces that the four yet to be issued are in a state of forwardness. Of this edition, limited strictly to one hundred and fifty copies, the list of subscribers shown that fourteen find their way to the United States. Mr. HALLIWELL also mentions that, since his edition was commenced, new materials of an unexpected and important nature, relating to the biography of Shakespeare, have been discovered, which has induced him to project some supplementary volumes, printed uniformly, and if he succeeds in carrying out the idea, the material for the life of the Poet will be accumulated on a scale not yet anticipated. A volume devoted to the History of New Place, Stratford, alone, is nearly ready for the press. At the same time the beautifully printed Cambridge edition of Shakespeare, under the editorship of Messrs. CLARK & GLOVER, of Trinity College, is progressing favorably, the first volume being received with much favor. It aims especially to exhibit a correct text of the author, deduced from the first edition downward, and gives the authority for each emendation or new reading, credited to its proper source. Mr. DYCE also announces a new issue of his Library Edition, in six volumes, with important revisions. A reproduction of the First Folio of 1623, by the new art of Photoincography, is announced. Among the contributions to Shakespearian literature, the new volume of LONSDALE *Dramatic Memoir*, published by Mr. H. G. BOHN, must not be forgotten. The article "Shakespeare" comprises in one hundred and twenty closely printed pages, the fullest list, with ample bibliographical notes of editions, illustrations, commentaries, translations in all languages, and "Shakesperiana" generally, that has ever been recorded.

—Madame VIARDOT, whose contributions to literature have already made her well known, is preparing a volume of literary miscellanies, which will be published during the coming season.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Gen. Wilder's Account of his Operations.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 22.

Col. WILDER, whose brigade of mounted infantry in Rosecrans's army has been frequently noticed recently for its daring exploits and success in battle, was in our city yesterday on a brief visit home to adjust some private business. He left Nashville on Tuesday, and Tullahoma on Monday morning, bringing news from the advance of the Army of the Cumberland to the 20th inst. He informs us that the latest and safest news from Bragg's army is that it is concentrated at Chattanooga, with its supplies at Atlanta. Only rations for a week are kept at Chattanooga, so that if compelled to retreat no great amount of stores need be abandoned. One brigade is at Bridgeport. Bragg evidently intends to make the Tennessee River his base of operations. The desertions from his army, the Colonel says, are far more numerous than has been represented, and are chiefly Tennessee, Kentucky and North Alabama men. The Tennesseans will not leave the State any more, and they, with other deserters, are forming guerrilla bands to resist any force sent to compel them into either army. This movement concerns us but little, as our Government does not propose to force rebel deserters into our ranks, but it may prove a very serious annoyance to the rebels, if the war lasts long enough to give them a chance to feel it. On one occasion a deserter came into Col. WILDER's lines, and inquired what would be done with him if he took the oath of allegiance. On being assured that he would be allowed to go home and stay there, he went out and returned with 46 more, who had been waiting to learn their fate before they ventured too far, and these all men were all from one company of 51, the desertions just about annihilating it. The rebels sentenced the name of the Captain and the regiment of this "clean company, but we have forgotten it. Fully 7,000 Kentuckians have left the rebel army, and, with the Kentuckians and Alabamians, at least 10,000 have deserted since the retreat from Tullahoma. The country is full of them. Bragg's force, the Colonel thinks, cannot exceed 40,000 men, if it is even that strong. Rosecrans' army is much stronger—how much it would be ungracious to tell. But for the tremendous rains and freshets which preceded and accompanied Wilder's last expedition, it would have succeeded completely, there is little doubt that Bragg would have had his retreat cut off, and been compelled to fight, with the certainty of being terribly defeated, if not destroyed.

Since the 1st of last February, Col. WILDER has been twenty-eight times through the rebel lines, and taken 1,447 prisoners, about 1,000 horses, and a small army of slaves. In the last expedition he took about 600 prisoners, 400 horses, and 250 slaves; killed 10 guerrillas and mortally wounded Col. GANT. He lost only 2 killed—private STEWARD, of the Seventeenth Indiana. He has lost 9 killed and about 15 wounded, including a Second Lieutenant, caught with his uniform on, in accordance with the orders of Gen. ROSECRANS. Between his men and the rebels an unusually bitter hostility exists. They shoot his men (the reader will remember that they shot three last Winter, one of whom, after receiving four balls through various parts of his head and neck recovered) and his men hang them. MORGAN's thieves were especially rancorous, as WILDER has been a terrible bugbear to them, and to their numerous leader. The Colonel informed us that when MORGAN was near Corydon, in this State, he called at the house of Mrs. JONES, the mother of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventeenth Indiana—one of WILDER's regiments—and told her, as she wrote to the Colonel, that "he meant to go to Greensburgh, and burn WILDER's property, and take his wife and put her under the most humiliation among the negroes." He hasn't done it, however. In the fight at HOOVER's Gap an act of heroism occurred which ought not to be forgotten. The Colonel saw it, and vouches for it in every particular. He says that Corporal REYNOLDS, of the Seventeenth Indiana, was shot through the heart, and as he fell, grving with his last breath, "Boys, they have killed me—give them the devil," he *unscrewed the cylinder* of his Spencer rifle, which contains the charges, and *threw it away*, so that if the gun fell into the hands of the rebels they could not use it, and died immediately afterward. Such forethought and coolness in a man with but a half dozen seconds of life before him is wonderful. The regiment will send his body home, and erect a monument to his memory, at their own expense. Of the feeling in the army towards those who threaten to resist the draft, or have encouraged resistance to it, Col. WILDER says we of the loyal States have no conception. It is bitter, deadly, and almost uncontrollable. The soldiers declare with the utmost earnestness that when they come home they will kill all such men. When the news of the murder of Provost-Marshal STANTON, by the Copperheads of Knox county, reached the army, WILDER had actually to get *drunk men* drunk to prevent them from going home to kill the murderers. This fact ought to be kept in mind by some of the most active of our home traitors with benefit, as their names are well known to every soldier in the army, and most heartily despised.

Col. WILDER desires us to say all young men who want to see active service, and plenty of it, in fast guerrillas, and meet all through and around the rebel lines, that he has a splendid opening for them. He has four fine mountain howitzer, with carriages, caissons, harness, horses, ammunition, and everything complete, and he wants to raise 100 men to man them. The battery is to form part of his brigade, and we need hardly say that those who serve under WILDER will have enough to do, not of camp duty, drill and parading, but of active, dangerous and laborious service. He wants, if possible, to take back enough men for the battery when he rejoins the brigade some ten days hence. This is a loud "call" for adventurous and daring men, and we hope it will be promptly responded to.

THE OCCUPATION OF HUNTSVILLE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEADQUARTERS McCOOK'S CORPS, WINCHESTER, TENN., July 18, 1863.

The report of the taking of Huntsville, Ala., by Maj.-Gen. STANLEY, is confirmed. He entered that city yesterday morning, without opposition, and captured some six hundred horses, and a hundred of whom further mounted riders.

We have also information from our outposts that the rebels about Bridgeport and Chattanooga have received information of the capture of Charleston by our forces. This may be true, and would rejoice our hearts, but we greatly fear that it is only an exaggerated report of the operations on Morris Island. Gen. Beauregard is now in Charleston, invested by direction, and is supposed to contain about 10,000 or 20,000 men at present.

Gen. ROSECRANS is on a visit to Nashville, where he was received with great enthusiasm, as I learn. He has his staff with him.

Gen. GORDON GRANGER is now Commandant of the District of the Cumberland, which comprises all the Department of the Cumberland north of the Duck River. He is said to be an energetic and hard officer, and fear for important District to admiration. The Tennesseans are becoming heartily disgusted with the war. New-York Evening Post.

TULLAHOMA, Saturday, July 18, 1863.

By a scouting party from Riverside, I learn that Gen. STANLEY captured some three hundred prisoners and [illegible] in the fight, and yesterday morning transports arriving there.

He has gone further to-day, and you may soon expect to hear from him again.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

Account of the Unpaid Condition of the Rebels—The Investment of Jackson.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

VICKSBURGH, TENN., July 18, 1863.

Enough for an accurate statement of facts, giving more importance to the capture of Vicksburgh than was at first supposed. The number of prisoners, and amount of the munitions of war far exceed the expectations of those who have watched and waited at the rear of Vicksburgh so long. Without going into details, I desire to state what may be generally known, and can be so here to repeat. Maj.-Gen. GRANT has command of the forces now investing Jackson. When he first called the front Vicksburgh being the base, Maj.-Gen. McPHERSON commanded the fortifications of Vicksburgh, and Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN commanded the department of Jackson. Two departments for the transportation of corps had now no work filled with efficient, patriotic and honorable officers as are there at the headquarters of Gen. GRANT, McPherson and Logan. Gen. GRANT has his headquarters in town, and is the same quiet, unassuming gentleman he was before his star was in the ascendant. Col. WHITAKER, his Adjutant-General, has an ear for every one and a hand to help. Gen. McPherson was very fortunate in the selection of Lieut.-Col. JAYNE, Provost-Marshal.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

After the surrender of Confederate officers estimated the number to be involved in 21,000. This we could hardly believe, it would amount to more than 30,000. Late information proves that we fought at Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Black River Bridge a much larger force than we estimated at the time. As I have before written you, Gen. GRANT has wiped out an army of over sixty thousand men, who, when we landed in Mississippi, were scattered from Grenada on the north to Port Gibson on the south, and that contained more than a fifth of the rebel troops under Lee, and may safe now with Lee's army.

We killed and wounded a very large number, and several thousand deserted for their homes during the interim between the battle of Port Gibson and the siege of Vicksburgh. About thirty-five thousand reached the rear of Vicksburgh, and then the rebels in the "Big Black," as the rebels call it. Twenty-three thousand of this number were killed during the siege, or wounded and taken.

The Grand Army consisted of the Thirteenth with a total effective force of 20,000. Of this number we have buried 3,000 effective men. About 5,000 sick and wounded are to be provided, and it is not safe yet to be taken as the Walnut, or Mission, Ia., where the best convalescent camp is located. Gen. SHERMAN five hundred rebels to be carefully, many of whom take the oath of allegiance, while others prefer going North as prisoners of war rather than go into a Southern parole camp. In one brigade of Confederate troops, numbering about 1,500, 100 refused to be paroled—most of them officers and men, boldly avowing that they would not fight any more. There are slowly of that class called Freesmen in Louisiana.

POLICY OF FAROLING.

The general opinion prevails that aside from every other consideration but the end of converting the rebel army, and placing our own free treatment of this large number of men, it has been a fine stroke of policy. The rebel officers view it in the same light, and are vexed in no small degree. There is great discontent among the men formerly composing Pemberton's army. The friction incident to the small intercourse of the two armies has been productive of much good. Many officers are infected by the general dissatisfaction of the men, and since the parole, many of them have deserted. First of all, they are discouraged with the general appearance of things in the Southern Confederacy, stunned by the fall of Port and from that, so suddenly and unexpectedly, when Vicksburgh fell. They had been shut out from the world for nearly two months, and did not know how disaster after disaster was being visited upon them along the whole line. Another cause is the complaint of "bad management of the whole thing by Old Pemberton," and this is almost universal. In this they are unjust to great part. Our officers concede to him both ability and energy. The long fight at the rear of Vicksburgh was made with energy and spirit. Pemberton has not shown the white feather. He only failed when circumstances compelled him. We honor that army as a worthy foe. Any army with equal advantages who can stand against the Army of the Tennessee, is worthy of a better cause than the rebels fight for, and it can hardly be found in rebeldom.

Still another, and more exclusive cause of discontent, is the correction of the many errors purposely instilled into the minds of the men by their leaders relative to the questions at issue, our purposes, &c., which has been effected by the free and easy intercourse of the two armies for over a week. These several causes have effectually demoralized the *morale* of Pemberton's army. Confederate officers assure over it, and relate their grievances to their quondam thinking friends. A lady living several miles in the country said to a Federal officer: "I understand our army has become very much demoralized since it has come in contact with yours; and I also hear that you men are sparking our soldiers across the river since they have been paroled. Are old friend, Gen.—, tells me he has *not one man left to march out of Vicksburgh.*"

THE REBELS GOING HOME.

The object of Gen. PEMBERTON was to keep his army intact as much as possible, and take them to a parole camp in Alabama. The officers seemed the men furious at this. From that fact, but they have been deceived too many times to claim it that. After the effective men had been paroled, it is said that fifteen thousand belonging in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas escaped across the river very mysteriously. But few of these men intend to "report at the expiration of their leave."

THE GUNBOATS.

On the 13th inst., the army began to march out on the Baldwin's Ferry road, according to the issue of captured rebels—one wagon to each regiment, field officers mounted with one grand, men with their knapsacks. I took a position two miles in the rear of Vicksburgh, at the house of JAMES PARSONS, near where the Warrenton road branches, and saw the remains of the once grand army straggle along for two days.

THEY WANT TO GO HOME.

Hundreds ask the question, "Will your folks stop us if we go to Warrenton and try to cross the river?" We could only give them the answer, "Probably not, if you show your parole." one hundred soon thereafter took the Warrenton road, always keeping a good lookout for their officers. I am told that the woods are full of men all along the road to Black River, who are scattering in every direction to make the one point—"Home." These men who live in Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee declare they are going home, and only wait until the colonel nears the desired haven, when they will be numbered among the deserters. I doubt whether Gen. PEMBERTON reaches parole camp with his thousand men.

AN EDITOR COME TO GRIEF.

The Editor of the Vicksburgh WAR GRAPE, the rear of the caravan, mounted on a very poor steed, with an outrider behind to hold up (editors never get intoxicated) the very large amount of poor whisky. Mr. Editor was trying to travel in a position perpendicular to the quiet recipient of the animal. He was fitting that he who had done so much to stir up and continue this unholy rebellion should adorn the pedal extremity of a defeated, demoralized army, passing in review before their enemy. He was demonstrative and vociferous upon the question of "rights." The last he was heard to say sounded very much mixed and muddled. "Jim PARSONS, who lives in there," pointing toward, or rather at, the house, "I know him—has no patriotism in his soul." Drunk or sober, ignobie still; full to urging each other when the days of trial come.

ORDNANCE.

The number of small arms or muskets that were taken will amount to 50,000 at least, and may go as high as 60,000. One hundred and nine field pieces, and thirty-three siege guns, mostly columbiads, were found on the river works, and in front of the city. Many of the guns are very valuable. There is no way yet to compute the amount of ammunition, camp equipage, transportation trains, &c., taken. In details and seems it would amount to a large sum. In the arsenal I saw a large number of the Mississippi bowie-knives, some two feet long. This is rather suggestive of reflection upon the usages of civilized warfare.

FROM JACKSON.

The latest information from Jackson represents Johnston reinforced by all the Mobile force, but an insignificant portion, a part of Buckner's command, and some from Bragg's army—making his effective force between 20,000 and 40,000. Deserters put it as low as 15,000 and as high as 75,000.

Johnston is well intrenched behind outside and ride-pits thrown up around the city about one mile out. GRANT turned upon him as quickly after the surrender that his plans for retreat were disarranged, and now he proposes to give us a fight. It is reported to us that Johnston have crossed Pearl River; if true, we have the town invested. The situation is represented to be very similar to that at Vicksburgh in June—heavy artillery fighting, and sharp shooting along the line.

Our force is not large enough to invest it, though large enough to "knock" the hope with many that Johnston has many men at his disposal. He only [illegible] where circumstances compelled him. We honor that army as a worthy foe. Any army with equal advantages who can stand against the Army of the Tennessee, is worthy of a better cause than the rebels fight for, and it can hardly be found in rebeldom.

Still another, and more exclusive cause of discontent, is the correction of the many errors purposely instilled into the minds of the men by their leaders relative to the questions at issue, our purposes, &c., which has been effected by the free and easy intercourse of the two armies for over a week. These several causes have effectually demoralized the *morale* of Pemberton's army. Confederate officers assure over it, and relate their grievances to their quondam thinking friends. A lady living several miles in the country said to a Federal officer: "I understand our army has become very much demoralized since it has come in contact with yours; and I also hear that you men are sparking our soldiers across the river since they have been paroled. An

people at heart, and having her voters firm and confident in behalf of the truly wise, good and benevolent.

In the midst of suspense and agitation two things, then, are essential to our preservation. The prompt, relentless [illegible] all who violate the laws, by unlawful means; and the equally prompt, tender and persistent endeavor to better the condition of the people. In their material and physical conditions first,—in their intellectual and moral afterward,—or rather in all at once combined. In this way, and in this way only, shall we save the City and eventually the Republic in [illegible] situations, and rescue her from the anarchical rule of a mob rendered desperate by a [illegible] sense of injustice and by the suffering of poverty, on the one hand, as from the strong arm and inflexible power of military despotism on the other.

EDWARD S. FREELAND.

New-York, July.

DRAFT MATTERS.

The Draft in New-England.

The preparations necessary for the reception of the conscripts have been begun on Long Island, in Boston harbor, and tents and various things needed for the accommodation of the men were forwarded on Wednesday. There are now about four hundred, including the substitutes, who are ready to be sent down. Soldiers will be detailed to act as guards of the camp, and the conscripts will probably not be drilled in the use of the rifle until they reach the regiment to which they may be sent.

The Providence *Journal* says that sixteen substitutes escaped from the barracks in that city, on Tuesday evening. The attempt was made by the whole body, who pushed violently against the door, carrying hinges, locks, and the entire door. This was done at guard relieving, which was known within the barracks by the beating of drums. The guard being totally unprepared, rallied as soon as possible, and with the prompt use of the bayonet, succeeded in driving the greater portion back. Seventeen escaped and were fired upon, but no gun was discharged, the cap only exploding. One old soldier clubbed his musket and knocked a fugitive down, who was the only one secured.

The drafting for the First Congressional District proceeded in an orderly manner at New-Bedford on Wednesday. The section to be drawn for was the City of Fall River. Among the conscripts are JOHN W. DANA, well known as a conductor on the Old Colony Railroad; WARREN PAINE, 2d, a prominent business man of the place, and GEORGE ROBINSON, the editor of the Fall River *Journal*.

The drafted men from Natick have been discharged from service on this draft, the town having already furnished more than its present quota under previous calls.

In the First District of Providence, on Thursday, 27 drafted men were passed who will go, pay or send some one; 1 commuted, and 132 were exempted for various causes, as follows: physical disability, 56; aliens, 33; non-residents, 7; only sons of widows, 7; parents elect to exempt, 6; unsuitable age, 12; of families of which two are already in the service, 5; now in service, 4; fathers of motherless children, 2. The whole number discharged from the draft so far in this district is 1,800. In the Second District 3 were accepted, 25 substitutes were taken, 5 were exempted for physical disability and 4 for other causes.

John A. Walker, Henry Colt, W. M. Root, Owen Coogan, James Francis, Josiah Carter, and William R. Plunkett were appointed a Committee at a recent public meeting at Pittsfield, to ascertain who of the drafted from that place are entitled, from peculiar personal or family considerations, to relief, and to take measures to provide substitutes for such persons, or, in case of failure, to pay the money necessary to commute for their services, and to take such action as it shall deem proper to obtain the aid of the town, or of the individual citizens, to secure the proposed object. The Committee was authorized to take all proper measures to procure a legal meeting of the town to decide what action the town will take in reference to providing support for the families of those who may go as conscripts or substitutes, and what bounty money it will offer for substitutes for drafted citizens.

Thirty-two out of the thirty-three members of the Wareham Mutual Draft Insurance Company were drafted. This is a case, certainly, where there will be no perplexing questions as to the division of the remainder.

Wednesday night the East Bridgewater drafted men procured good music and a flag, formed themselves into a company and marched through the principal streets. A better looking or a more patriotic company never turned out in the town.

The City Council of Cambridge has voted to furnish the same aid to families of drafted men as to those who enter the service by voluntary enlistment. The United States Government gives a bounty of $150 to drafted men, and pays them $13 per month, which, with the aid rendered them by the State, will give a poor man about as much compensation as he would be likely to earn if he remained at home. These facts should be more generally known.

The Governor of New-Hampshire has issued an order requiring commanders of companies of volunteer militia to "immediately order their companies to be armed, equipped and provided with twenty rounds of ammunition," to "hold their commands in readiness for immediate service within the State," and to make requisitions upon the Quartermaster-General for all necessary arms, equipments and ammunition. The Governor of that State don't intend to be caught napping if any disturbance breaks out.

The Boston *Transcript* says:

"It is understood that Gen. MEADE's army will be at once recruited to the maximum from the drafted men. The commanders of the various regiments will make requisitions for the numbers required to fill their ranks, and detachments will be forwarded accordingly. Lieut.-Col. COBURN, of the Maine Seventh, arrived in this city last evening, on his way to Portland under orders to 'receive and conduct' drafted men from the conscript camp in Maine, to the seat of war."

The New-Haven *Journal* of Saturday says:

"Our worthy Town Treasurer, JOHN ENGLISH, Esq., finds it impossible to raise money from the banks, under the vote passed at the late town meeting, and consequently there are no funds in the treasury to meet the requirements of that vote. There seems to be some doubt as to the legality of the doings of this meeting, and it is probable that further action will have to be taken. It seems to us, after mature thought upon the subject, that it would be better for the town to vote $300 to each drafted man, and allow him either to go or obtain a substitute on the best terms that he may. This would amount to the same thing as voting a bounty, which all agree would be legal."

Proceedings in New Bedford, Mass.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, July 24.

The draft for this city was concluded at a quarter before 12 o'clock, amidst loud cheers. Throughout the proceedings the large audience was in the best possible humor, evidently enjoying the announcements, as keenly as if they were listening to the quips, and witnessing the drolleries of a first-class comedian. As the name of a party in the hall, or of any person well known to the crowd, was rung out, there was an explosion of cheers.

But one clergyman, Rev. W. J. POTTER, of the Unitarian Church, was drafted. The Bar furnished no member, the Medical Faculty but one, who is already in the service, and the Pill and Pestle Club contributed one. Among the names of the drafted is that of JEFFERSON DAVIS. We hope he may be able to go, and be in at the death of the other JEFF. GEORGE A. BOURNE was drawn—not the one who is always "going, going," but a cordwainer rejoicing in that name. We learn, however, that the Major took occasion to boast among his friends of this presumptive evidence of his juvenility, though we do not learn that he proposed to stand in the shoes of his namesake.

The pressman and two compositors in the *Mercury* office appear with red ribbons, the badge of honor adopted by the drafted.

A large number of merchants and clerks were drafted. In fact all classes are represented in the list, the inspection of which will satisfy our city readers of the fairness of the draft. Five returned members of the Fifth Battery, five of the city watch, and several returned members of the Eighteenth regiment were drawn.

The agents of the Mutual Insurance Companies watched the proceedings with special interest. The proportion drafted, however, is not large, and the stock in all is good, there being ample funds to pay the commutations, and leave handsome donations to the Soldiers' Relief Society.

Of the 80 conscripts from Nantucket and the Vineyard, who presented themselves to the Board of Enrollment in this city, yesterday, 56 received exemption papers, 2 paid up, 2 furnished substitutes, and 18 passed.

Orders were received yesterday not to exempt men for being less than five feet three inches in height. This makes a hitch in the draft.

About 150 drafted men came from the Cape and the Vineyard yesterday to be examined.

Mr. DAN will commence to furnish the rations to the conscripts at Pierian Hall to-day, a sufficient number having arrived to set a special table for them.

Eleven members of the Union Drill Club were honored by the draft yesterday.

The Draft in Rochester.

From the Rochester Express, July 24.

The fact that volunteers sent in excess of the former quotas are to be credited to the District or County on the draft, (and which the *Express* alone of the city journals has noticed,) is one of the greatest importance here. The whole number called for from this Congressional District is 2,015, of which this county is already credited with 262 excess, and Orleans County 108, making 370 to be deducted. It is impossible to give with correctness an estimate at present of the number who have gone since, but it is known to be several hundred, probably enough in this county at least to lessen the burden of the draft at least one-half.

In Pittsburgh.

From the Gazette, July 24.

THE DRAFT.—We understand that the amount paid in by parties drafted in this district already exceeds $120,000. This will make a liberal bounty fund, and will enable the Government to supply the places of those who paid it with volunteers.

NEGRO SUBSTITUTES.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The vagaries of the Provost-Marshal-General's Office are somewhat amusing. Following close upon the order relating to the examination of parties claiming exemption for physical debility, comes a decree that colored substitutes are not a fair equivalent for drafted white men, and their acceptance by the Board of Enrollment is therefore forbidden. The order says: "Any person who is equivalent to the person drafted may be received as a substitute; but a negro, under existing laws, is not a military equivalent [illegible] can offer a negro for a substitute, but a white man cannot." This order was promulgated on Saturday, and produced a marked effect in the substitute market. Negro substitutes, which up to this had been above par, became a drug in the market, and able-bodied fellows, who but an hour before would have commanded from $300 to [illegible], now offered themselves at $150 without receiving a bid. Those who made arrangements for supplying colored substitutes will have either to furnish white men or pay $300, and as several of them were incautious enough to make advances on the strength of these arrangements, they will now lose their investment. There is not much demand for substitutes to-day, the people generally having settled down into the conclusion that the payment of the $300 commutation fee will exempt a man for three years or the war quite as effectually as if he furnished a substitute.

Volunteers Credited.

The Mayor of Syracuse telegraphed some days since to Washington, to know whether volunteers enlisted or to be enlisted from the county would be credited on the draft. He has received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.

To D. Bookstaver, Mayor:

Volunteers will be received on your quota up to time of draft, and all who have been mustered into the United States service up to that time must be credited on your quota by your Board of Enrollment. I cannot tell when the draft will take place in your city.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

In Chemung County.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Thursday, July 23, 1863.

The draft took place in Elmira a day or two since, and instead of producing any riotous feelings occasioned almost a jubilee. Some of the most prominent men were included among the conscripts. A procession was improvised, and the most exuberant demonstrations followed. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted—which I commend to the Copperheads for their comfort and consolation:

Whereas, The Government of the United States, for the purpose of assisting in preserving itself against the destroying efforts of an organized domestic foe, has seen fit to institute a draft, and

Whereas, We, through the favor of blind fortune, have been each awarded a prize in this great lottery, therefore be it

Resolved, That we the drafted men of Elmira, loving our Union, our Constitution, and our flag, hereby declare that, in our opinion, this action in the Government is necessary and just.

Resolved, That, claiming to be loyal men, we will not by word or deed, by thought or action, offer resistance to the draft, but will respond in a manner that shall be proper and satisfactory, to this call of patriotic duty.

Resolved, That if at any time unlawful resistance be offered to this legal conscription, we will, if called upon, [illegible] to the defence of the Government, and will use every means placed at our disposal to put down all who so far forget themselves as to win the title of traitors and rioters.

Resolved, That we hope and earnestly believe from its baptism of blood, and like the country shall come forth purified, and with new greatness, and, through the blessing of God, again, forever united in [illegible].

The Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

C.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Large Number of Leaders Caught.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF PARTIES ENGAGED IN THE RIOTS.

JOHN SMITH was arrested yesterday by Officer CARROLL, on a warrant issued by Coroner NAUMANN charged with having caused the death of MARTIN DALEY, by shooting him with a pistol, on the evening of Tuesday, July 14. A large company of men and boys, of which SMITH is said to have been a leader, made an attack on DALEY's house, No. 155 Greenwich-street. They plundered it of everything valuable and then undertook to set it on fire. While DALEY was trying to protect his property, SMITH shot him in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died a day or two after. The testimony given upon the inquest has been heretofore published in the TIMES. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

JOHN F. WELLS, an Irishman, aged 30 years, a painter, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant WHITE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, charged with having, on Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th inst., cut down a large number of telegraph poles, in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Precincts, and at the same time stealing the telegraph wire. A quantity of the latter article was found in his possession. He was committed for trial.

Officer McCONNELL of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested WM. WATSON, a sailor, on the charge of threatening to burn buildings in that Ward during the riot week, and also on the charge of extorting money from citizens by means of threats. He was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

Sergt. FOLSOM, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested JOHN STAHEL. Mr. JOHN J. DOW is one of the witnesses against this prisoner. On the afternoon of Monday, the 13th inst., the rioters visited Mr. DOW's residence, and after robbing it of everything of value, they set fire to it and in a short time it was destroyed. It was a fine brown-stone house, situated in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and was furnished throughout with choice and expensive furniture. An adjoining house was also entirely destroyed.

STAHEL is recognized by Mr. DOW as having been one of the leaders of a large company of men and boys engaged in the crimes of robbery and arson. The prisoner, when confronted by his accusers, admitted that he stole from the house in question a large silver pitcher and several other articles; that he immediately handed them over to his father, SEBASTIAN STAHEL. The latter took the goods to a woman named THOMAS, residing at No. 438 West street, who secreted them in her room. They were found at this place on Saturday and fully identified by Mr. DOW. Upon this statement of the case the father was also taken into custody. After a preliminary examination at the Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the father and son for trial, in default of $500 bail each.

THOMAS COONEY was arrested by Officer ARMSTRONG, of the Twenty-second Precinct, charged with being a leader of the rioters, and also with having stolen a *large quantity of carpet from Allerton's Hotel, (Bull's Head,)* on the afternoon of Monday, the 13th inst. It will be recollected that this well-known hotel was sacked and robbed of everything it contained, and afterward set on fire and burned to the ground. The rioters had no shadow of a reason for the commission of the outrages which were here perpetrated. Mr. ALLERTON was not especially obnoxious to any of those who made pretences that the riot was commenced and carried on as a matter of opposition to the draft. When the leaders entered his house on Monday afternoon, they drank all the liquor in the bar, and then rushed up stairs, and through all parts of the premises, pillaging and stealing everything they could lay their hands on; and when there was nothing more to steal, the torch was applied simultaneously in different parts of the house. Not until the flames were spreading in all directions would these miscreants allow the firemen to use a hose or come near the premises. The carpet found in COONY's possession is very valuable, and is proved to have been taken by him from the parlors of the hotel. An expensive clock and a feather bed were also found on the prisoner—all stolen from the same place.

Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him to prison in default of $2,000 bail.

WM. RIGBY was arrested by Officers WILSON and SPEAR, of the Eighth Precinct, charged on the affidavit of CHAS. F. SEIVERS, of No. 525 Broome-street with arson in the first degree. It is stated that on the night of Tuesday, the 14th inst., RIGBY was the leader of a large company of men and boys, who set fire to some tenement houses in Sullivan-street, known as "The Arch," and at that time occupied by numerous families of colored people. RIGBY carried a large bag of straw; others carried wood, old barrels and other combustible material. After the houses had been stoned, and the windows and doors broken in, the prisoner piled his straw in a hallway and then caused camphene or burning fluid to be poured over it. The torch was then applied. Just at this moment several companies of firemen appeared on the ground, and after great exertions succeeded in extinguishing the flames, before much damage had been done. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed this prisoner to the Tombs without bail.

PETER PIKE and SARAH PIKE, his wife, were also committed yesterday, by the same Justice, on the charge of rioting and stealing property from the buildings burned on the first day of the riot, in Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. A large amount of property, consisting of trunks, cot-beds, bedding, boots and shoes, clothes, books, &c., were found in the possession of the prisoners. They were committed in default of $1,000 bail each. A German, named SPRINGSTEIN, was also committed on a similar charge.

Recovery of a Valuable Lot of Goods.

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS OF THE RIOT.

Officers STEVENSON and KELLY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, reported, yesterday, that on Saturday evening last they conveyed to the Station-house of that Precinct a large and valuable lot of goods, which were recovered by them from house No. 533 Third-avenue. The following is a list of a portion of the stolen articles: One large chest, well filled; one small chest; one large trunk; two small trunks; several carpet-rugs; a number of fine table-spreads; a large quantity of ladies' boots and shoes; numerous decanters, wash-pitchers, mantel ornaments, plated silver-ware of every description, consisting of cups, teapots, sugar-bowls, knives, forks, spoons, &c., &c.; also female wearing apparel of the most costly kind, such as silk dresses, shawls, furs, laces, &c., besides a great amount of other goods impossible to enumerate.

The Police report that these goods are mostly new, and are no doubt the proceeds of the robberies in the up town wards committed during the late riots. All persons who have been sufferers in this way, are requested to call either at the Central office, or at the Station-house of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, where they may obtain further information.

Relief of the Sufferers by the Riot.

An adjourned meeting of the contributors to the fund for the relief of the members of the Police, Fire and Military Departments who were sufferers by the late riot, was held on Saturday, July 25, at noon, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. L. W. JEROME presided, and Capt. ISAAC NYE was appointed Secretary.

The following resolution offered by Mr. H. J. RAYMOND, was adopted:

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to cooperate with the Mayor in relieving the immediate necessities of those members of the Police, Fire and Military Departments who have suffered in defending the City during the recent riots, and that $10,000 of the fund subscribed be placed at their disposal for that purpose:

T. C. ACTON, Commissioner of Police.
JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer Fire Department.
Col. VERMILYEA.
ISAAC BELL.
SIMEON T. TALMAN [?].

Mr. RAYMOND then offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to consider the expediency of constituting, on the basis of this subscription, and with whatever of the fund may prove to be in excess of the necessities of the sufferers for whom it was intended to provide, a permanent fund for the relief of such cases as may arise under similar circumstances hereafter, and that said Committee report on the subject at the next meeting of the subscribers to this fund.

The following gentlemen were appointed as such Committee:

H. J. Raymond, Shepherd Knapp,
Col. Stebbins, F. S. Winston,
F. B. Cutting.

On motion of Gen. WETMORE, the President and Secretary were added to said Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

LEONARD W. JEROME, Chairman.
ISAAC NYE, Secretary.

Acknowledgments.

The Editor of the TIMES has received in addition to the sums already acknowledged, the following contributions to the fund for the relief of the colored sufferers from the recent riots:

Gen. J. Watts Depeyster	$200
Louis Lemaire & Co.	25
D. B. Eaton	25
Joseph J. Bidwell	100
Sarah Compton (Guilford Glebe)	5
E. A. B., Madison, N. Y.	25
A [illegible], Farmington, Conn.	20
J. Butler Wright, Tarrytown	100

Also the following in aid of the Police Fund:

Morgan Dix	100
C. A. Seward	100
M. M. Van Dyke	100
John C. Sanford	100
J. Butler Wright, Tarrytown	100

These sums have been paid over to the Treasurers of these respective funds.

The Warehouse Crash in Greenwich-street.

MARVELOUS ESCAPE OF THREE MEN.

The falling in on Saturday afternoon of the warehouse occupied by Messrs. PHELPS & ADAMS, on the southeast corner of Greenwich and Morris streets, of which an account was given yesterday, is attributed, the occupants state, by builders and others capable of judging, to some defect in its construction in the centre. It was new, completed about June 1, and leased by Messrs. PHELPS & ADAMS with the assurance that it was capable of being fully stored with flour, and at no time had they suspicion or intimation of its being unsafe. At the time of the accident it was partially stored with flour, tobacco, whisky, &c., and storage was very well stored. The loss to the firm is not ascertained, but is certainly large; that to those having goods on storage will be small. Messrs. PHELPS & ADAMS have transferred their office temporarily to Dr. WALKER's, opposite.

When the crash came there were three men, MORRIS FAY, DANIEL HAY and PHILIP DUNN, to the rear of the third loft moving flour. All the floors settled toward the centre, three times in rapid succession, and then went down with a roar. At the first settling the men were thrown in among the hogsheads, barrels, bales, &c., which all fell to the centre. PHILIP DUNN was covered in by the flour barrels, and had time to reach out the [illegible] of them and crawl through to daylight; scarcely had he done this, ere the second and third crash, which took him and his associates, with all the goods and the debris of the building to the first floor, from whence they were actually thrown through the door on to Greenwich-street, entirely uninjured. Their escape can be justly termed marvelous. Whitened, from head to foot, because of his trip through the flour barrel, and looking like a ghost, DUNN emerged from the ruins. MORRIS FAY says that after the first crash, and among the barrels, &c., he addressed himself to prayer, and then made an effort to extricate himself. Hardly had he made the attempt before he was going down among the ruins. In the fall they were all nearly killed by the fumes of whisky, &c., from the crushed barrels below. Mr. PHELPS, of the firm, with one of their clerks, were in the office at the time, and on the first crash escaped to the street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday on the body of a girl named ADELIA CUNNINGHAM, aged 11 years, who was accidentally shot, on Saturday evening, by a pistol in the hands of her brother. The father of the deceased is a policeman of the Seventeenth Precinct, and resides at No. 246 East Eleventh-street. On Saturday afternoon he gave his son a revolver, with instructions to clean it. While the son was in the act of performing this duty, one of the barrels was discharged. The ball passed through one of his fingers and lodged in the neck of his sister, who was standing about three feet from him. She died almost instantly.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR MONITORS.—The new class of Monitors, thirty-seven in all, which are now building for river and harbor defence, are spoken of by scientific men as able to meet all requirements. Some are building here, and are being rapidly urged to completion. It is expected that all will be finished by January. Capt. BUSHNELL's Superintending Engineer, W. K. THOMAS, Esq., of this City, has been appointed inspector of iron-clad steamers now being constructed.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.—Companies B and E of the Sixth regiment, N. Y. N. G., are ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform at the regimental armory, at 8 o'clock this morning. Capt. MITTNACHT, of Company E, will assume command. The above companies will relieve Companies D, F and H.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.—A detachment of troops from several regiments in the Army of the Potomac arrived here yesterday, for the purpose of taking charge of the drafted men, also capturing conscripts who may escape. The troops will be quartered in parts of this State, Vermont and Connecticut.

PERSONAL.—United States Senator CONNESS, of California, arrived here yesterday morning by the *Champion*. He is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DRAFT.—There has been very little excitement about the draft for some days past, it being generally understood that the Common Council will make a sufficient appropriation to release all such as do not wish to go by procuring substitutes. It is thought that the quota of Kings County can be raised by paying $300 bounty to each man.

Notwithstanding the disorderly scene in New-York, and apprehensions of violence in this city, the Provost-Marshals of the Second and Third Congressional Districts have been busily engaged in augmenting their lists. The navy yard and large factories have been revisited, and large numbers of names have been added, amounting in all to over one thousand. The entire number liable to draft in the Third Congressional District is something over 20,000.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 177, the principal diseases being cholera infantum, 39; convulsions and congestion of the brain, 13 each; marasmus, 12; scarlet fever, 7; diarrhœa, 7; dysentery, 3; consumption, 10, &c. Adults, 53; children, 124. Natives of United States, 142; Ireland, 18; Germany, 8; other countries, 9.

SLOOP ON FIRE.—The sloop *Westchester*, of West Farms, P. PHILLIPS, Captain and owner, lying at the foot of Pacific-street, was set on fire on Saturday, caused by the wetting of some unslacked lime. She was loaded with lumber, lath, bricks and lime. The vessel was scuttled to save her from destruction. Loss about $300—no insurance.

DROWNED IN A CISTERN.—A girl named EMMA ZELLER, 9 years of age, accidentally fell into an old cistern in Twenty-first-street, near Fourth-avenue, Gowanus, on Saturday, and was drowned. The body was not discovered until some time afterward.

THE STATE MILITIA.—The regiments of this city, which were sent to Pennsylvania, have all been mustered out of the general service. They are still retained, however, for duty in the State.

ST. JAMES' SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—The pupils of St. James' Catholic Sunday-School, under charge of Father McDONALD, were yesterday dismissed for one month. The closing exercises consisted of addresses, and vocal and instrumental music.

THE COURTS.—A special term of the Supreme Court will be commenced on the first Monday in August before Judge LOTT. The other Courts have adjourned over until September.

Williamsburgh.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—During Sunday, three fires, all believed to be the work of design, occurred in Brooklyn, E. D. The first was discovered at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, in the [illegible], in Devoe-street, near Union-avenue. The building, which was a frame structure, was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of about $1,000. About two hours later, flames were discovered bursting forth from the varnish factory of Messrs. FAY & WOODS, in North Ninth-street, near Sixth, but only some slight damage resulted. Subsequently, this same building was again fired, and extinguished almost immediately afterwards. Last evening, at 7 o'clock, the match manufactory of Mr. FAIRS, in Wyckoff, near Lorimer-street, was found to be on fire. The building was of brick, two stories in height, and was completely gutted. Loss $1,500; insured.

LAUNCH.—On Saturday the steamer *Meta*, intended for the Shrewsbury River service, was launched from the ship-yard of EDWARD LUPTON, at Hunter's Point. She possesses points of great speed and light draught.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 25, 1863.

$23,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R. C.	106½	900	Mich. Cen. R.	113½
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	97½	200	do	113¾
11,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.		250	M. S. & N. I.	85½
	Notes	106¾	500	do	85¾
4,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. cer.	100¼	1300	do	86
5,000	do	99½	100	do s10	86
2,000	do	99¾	100	do	86¼
6,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	66	550	do b3	86¼
500	N. C. State 6s	89½	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	113½
20,000	Mo. State 6s	70¾	100	do	112½
10,000	do b60	70¾	100	do	113½
20,000	N. Y. State 6s, '74	116	400	Ill. Cen. Full S.	101
10,000	O. & Miss. R. C.	32¾	400	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	112¾
5,000	Erie 3d M. Bs. 1883	106¾	800	do	112½
6,000	H. R. 4th M. B.	104½	800	do	113
2,000	Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st m.	103	100	do	112¾
2,000	Mich. S. S. F.	108	100	do b15	112¾
4,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d M. Pr.	98	26	Ill. Cen. Rights	[illegible]
18,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	68½	500	Clev. & P. R.	94½
5,000	do	68½	1200	do	94¾
8,000	do	69	100	do b15	94½
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	104	100	do b15	94½
2,000	Chic. & N. W. I. B.	100	200	do	95
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	108	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	99½
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th Con.	82	200	do s30	99½
46,000	Am. Gold b3	125½	200	Clev. & Tol. R. b30	115
18,000	do	125¾	200	do	114½
2,846	do	125½	400	do s10	114
16	Oriental Bank	88	200	do s10	113½
30	Metropolitan Bank	110½	300	A. & T. H. R.	55
22	Bank of Commerce	103½	700	do b10	56½
75	Canton Company	29	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	103½
100	do	29½	700	do	103¾
350	do	29½	400	do	102¾
50	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	144	30	Chi., B. & Q. R.	[illegible]
150	do	144	10	Mil. & P. Du C.	65
250	Cumb. Coal Pr.	25½	1150	do	64
150	do	25½	500	do	64¾
400	do	25½	100	do	64½
100	Quicksilv. M. Co.	35	100	do s30	64
70	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	18	100	do b30	65
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	235½	150	do b10	65
31	do	235	400	M. & P. DuC. 2d Pref.	88
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	124¼	410	Tol. & Wab.	62
100	do	124	50	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	85
100	do	123¾	400	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	78
100	Erie R.	101	400	do	77½
150	do	100¾	400	do b10	77¾
500	do s10	100¾	500	do	77¼
100	do b10	101	500	do	77¼
450	do b30	101	10	do	77
1200	do	100¾	100	Alt. & T. H. P.	75
100	Hudson R. R.	150	200	do	79½
50	do	150½	200	do b10	79¾
1500	Harlem R.	113	400	Chic. & N. W. R.	37
200	do	112½	250	do	36¾
500	do b10	112½	200	do	36¾
300	do s30	113	100	do s30	36½
700	do s30	112½	100	Chic. & Alt. R.	81½
200	do b10	112¾	100	do	81¾
300	do	112½	100	do b30	82
100	do	112½	400	do	81
250	Erie R. Pref.	106½	250	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	96¾
1000	Reading R.	100	50	do b15	96¾
200	do	100¾	25	do	96
900	do b10	100			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Amer. Gold	125½	50	Hudson R.	150
10,000	do	125½	200	Harlem R.	113¾
10,000	do b3	125½	500	do b3	114
10,000	do	125½	200	do c	114
950	Cum. Coal	25	500	do	114
150	do	25½	300	do b3	114½
500	do	25	700	do	114¾
400	do	26	200	do	114¾
100	do	25¾	200	do b3	114¾
450	do b3	26	200	Harlem R. Pref.	107½
100	do b3	26	200	Reading R.	100¾
200	Canton Co.	29	100	Mich. Cen. R.	114
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	124½	400	M. S. & N. I. b3	86½
500	do s30	124	100	do c	86¼
300	do	124¼	500	do	86½
100	do	124¾	200	do b3	86¾
200	do b3	124¾	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114
100	do	124½	150	Ill. Cen. R.	113½
200	Erie Railway s30	101	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	94½
800	do c	101¼	200	do	94¾
200	do	101¼	150	do b3	95
400	do b3	101¼	200	do	95
1300	do	101¾	100	M. & P. Du C.	64½
200	do s10	101¼	50	T. H. & Alt.	51½
400	do	101¼	300	Gal. & Chi. R.	99½
300	do b10	101½	50	Chi. & R. Is.	103½
100	do b3	101¾	150	do	103¾
100	Erie R. Pref. c	106½	200	do	103¾
100	do b10	106			

MONDAY, July 27—A. M.

The Foreign Import Trade of the past week was unusually active, partly in consequence of the interruption to the Custom-house entries of the week before. The Export return (made up early in the week) is smaller than usual, from the difficulty of clearing vessels the week before. The Export of Specie is again large, and the demand for Gold thus created, together with the daily wants of the Importers to pay the Customs, caused a rally from the low quotation of Saturday week of 3@3½ ℘ cent. The Exports and Customs of the fortnight amount to $6,171,000, and it will be seen this afternoon how far these movements have affected the stock of Gold Coin in Bank. Some considerable disbursements have been making from the Sub-Treasury in payment of the July interest on the Public Debt, and numerous parcels of $200,000@$300,000 each have come in from New-Orleans and California. The price of Exchange ruled 135@140 through the various changes in Gold during the week, and closed 139¼ ℘ cent. The price of Money to the Brokers fell to 5@6 ℘ cent., and in the absence of sufficient employment in this way, the line of Deposits at the Treasury on 5 ℘ cent. interest on 10 days' notice, after 30 days, has been rapidly filling up. The popular subscriptions to the Government 6 ℘ cent. Loan of 1882 at par have also largely increased again, and $6,092,650 on this account was received at the New-York office of the Treasury. Beginning the week with about half a million per day, these subscriptions have reached a million and a half per day, for the greater part through the Loan Agency of the Treasury. The Department is still 10 or 12 days in arrear in the delivery of the Bonds, but arrangements, we understand, are making to reduce the delay to 5 or 6 days. To meet the heavy popular demand for this Stock, the labor of the Register of the Treasury and the force in his office is now equal to 16 working hours per day.

The Stock Market for the week shows a further considerable rise on the Share list, most of the New-York and Western Roads being about 4 ℘ cent. higher than on Saturday week, under an increased volume of speculation. The recently introduced Western lines, reorganized on a basis which it is hoped will soon enable nearly the whole of them to pay dividends upon their common shares, have gone up from 5 to 8 ℘ cent. The Government Stocks of 1881 have also advanced ½@¾ ℘ cent., although it was expected on the first great fall in Gold two weeks ago that the Foreign orders would be suspended. Such, however, is not the case, and some of these orders extend to the 5-20 years' Stock of 1882 by subscription at par.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	125¾@129@126⅞
U. S. 6 ℘ cents. 1881	105½@106⅞
New-York Central	119½@122⅞
New-York and Erie	97½@101½
Erie Preferred Shares	104@104¾
Rock Island	98½@103¾
Michigan Guaranteed	112@113¾
Michigan Southern	81¾@86½@85½
Michigan Central	110@113⅞
Toledo	114@116¾
Illinois Central	110@113¾
Pacific Mail	240@234
Hudson River	170@140@153
Harlem Preferred	105@108
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93½@94¾
Harlem Common	110@115
Fort Wayne and Chicago	71½@77¾
Chicago and North Western	34@36¾
Prairie du Chien	58@65
Toledo and Wabash	58@63
Chicago and Alton	80@81

The price of Gold Coin opened, Saturday, ½@¾ ℘ cent. lower than the day before, but subsequently advanced on the report of the day's export of $1,618,000, full 1 ℘ cent., closing on the Street, at 4 o'clock, at 126¾@127 ℘ cent. Exchange, after the sailing of the steamers, was held for 139@139½ ℘ cent. The total export of Gold and Silver for the week, including $300,000 transferred from one of the New-Orleans steamers to the Hamburg packet, amounts to $1,700,000. The price of Money to the Stock Brokers was more generally 5 than 6 ℘ cent. In some instances balances were placed by lenders until this week as low as 4 ℘ cent. The deposits with the Treasury, for the day, on 5 ℘ cent. interest, reached the large sum total of $1,610,550. The receipts on account of the New Loan of 1862 (5-20 years' Stock,) are $1,236,500. The Customs, $236,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, are as follows: Receipts, $4,614,900; payments, $3,128,516; balance, $34,204,578.

The Stock Board held but one session on Saturday. The Share market was somewhat irregular, and the extreme of prices of Friday did not hold on the New-York and the Western Roads, but after the adjournment, the bidding on the Street was firmer, and among the New-York shares, Harlem had a further rise to 115 ℘ cent., and among the Western, Illinois Central to 113½ ℘ cent. Michigan Central, and Prairie Du Chien were also higher than yesterday, and Erie old stock rose to 101½ ℘ cent. The following prices were made at 4 o'clock, as compared with Friday afternoon, the general market leaving off firm:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	126¾	126¾	Harlem Pref.	108	108
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¾	106¾	Mich. Central	113	113¾
N. Y. Central	125	124½	Mich. Southern	86½	85½
Erie	100¾	101½	Mich. Guaranteed	113½	113½
Erie Preferred	104½	104¾	Illinois Cen.	110½	113½
Hudson	150	153	Pittsburgh	94½	94½
Pacific Mail	236½	234	Fort Wayne	76½	77½
Harlem	112	115	Rock Island	103	103½
Canton	29	29½	Northwestern	36	36½
Prairie du Chien	64	65	Galena	99½	99½
Tenn. Cer. new	98¼	98¾	Reading	100	100½

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares. The St. Nicholas Bank has made a Half-yearly Dividend of 4 ℘ cent.

New-York	116	Chatham Bank	94
Manhattan	140	Bank of the Repub.	109
Merchants'	110	Hanover	95
America	123	Metropolitan	110
City	135	East River	95
State of New-York	102	Market	96
Commerce	103¾	Shoe & Leather	109
Broadway	160	Continental	92
Ocean	96	St. Nicholas	96
Am. Exchange	106	Park	95

And the following bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	105	L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	44
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	90½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	124	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	90
Erie R. firsts, '68	113	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	68½
Erie thirds, '83	106½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	78
Erie fifths, '88	104	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	106	Tol. & Wab. seconds	94
Hud. R. firsts, '69	116	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	101½
Hud. R. thirds, '75	120	Gal. & Chic. firsts	105½
Hud. R. conv., '67	105	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	104
Harlem thirds, '68	100½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	116	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	106
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. S. seconds	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	89
Ill. Cen., '75	115	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	90½
Al. & T. H. firsts	103	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82
A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	94½	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	67
Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	84		

The Import entries of the past week amount to $4,571,646, against $4,648,461 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,281,385, against $3,086,987 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $1,706,000, against $784,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,436,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, which we published a few days since, completed the Commercial or Treasury year 1862-'63, ending the 30th June ult. We now resume our weekly comparative returns as for the current calendar year, beginning 1st January last. The tables referred to make the import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for six months from 1st January to 30th June, 1863, (exclusive of $854,000 Foreign Specie,)

Amount to	$90,495,000
Add since 1st July	13,332,073
Total since Jan. 1	$103,827,073
Against same time 1862	98,798,970
Increased Import in 1863	$5,028,103

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863	$91,602,000
Add since July 1	9,839,589
Total since Jan. 1	$101,441,589
Against same time 1862	73,524,549
Increased Export 1863	$27,917,040

The Exports of Specie from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863, were

	$20,633,000
Add since July 1	4,647,000
Total since Jan. 1	$25,280,000
Against same time 1862	35,840,000
Decreased Specie Export 1863	$10,560,000

The following persons were elected Directors of the Mineral Point Railroad, at stockholders' meeting, July 6, 1863: James Benkard, New-York City; B. H. Hutton, New-York City; L. Beecher, Detroit; H. Koop, Mineral Point; G. W. Cobb, Mineral Point. Four thousand three hundred and fifty-eight shares of stock were represented out of the five thousand shares. L. Beecher was made President and Treasurer, and G. W. Cobb Secretary and Superintendent.

The Loan Agent of the Treasury has issued the following Circular to the promoters of the National Banking system:

"COMMUNITIES and CAPITALISTS now contemplating the formation of *National Banking Associations, under Secretary Chase's bill*, passed at the last session of Congress, are reminded that the 5-20 LOAN, now for a limited period to be obtained *at par, may, after the first of August, be withdrawn from the market.*

The improved condition of military affairs, and the constant succession of victories, together with the completion of the preparations for the issue of the Four Hundred Millions of Legal Tender interest-bearing Notes, or Treasury Notes, renders the issuing of further long or permanent Loans at present exceedingly doubtful.

The Loans of the Government maturing in 1881 are now selling at 6 ℘ cent. premium. These would advance to 10 or 15 ℘ cent. premium if the Secretary of the Treasury should discontinue the sales of the 5-20s, and the 5-20s themselves would soon command a handsome premium, should the demand for Government Loans, as the basis for banking or for investment, be at all active. It is possible that the Secretary of the Treasury may receive subscriptions to the 5-20 Loan for a longer period, should there be any delay in the preparation of notes for supplying the Treasury with funds, or should he, in view of the manifest benefits to the country from the present popular mode of distributing the loans of the nation amongst the people, or to encourage the formation of the new banks, decide it to be wise and judicious to further extend the time of subscription to the 5-20s at par. His views and intentions on the subject, of course, are unknown; therefore, the safest and wisest course is to subscribe at once, whilst a 6 ℘ cent. Bond, with the interest and principal payable in gold, can be had at par.

It will afford me pleasure to furnish full information in regard to the formation of the National Banks, and the necessary steps to be taken. Printed documents relative thereto will be furnished, at Washington, on application to Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, or by the undersigned."

The Sub-Agents of Mr. COOKE in this City are Messrs. VERMILYE & Co., FISK & HATCH and LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co.

The story through the English papers that the steamship *Moses Taylor* has been captured in the West Indies with a million of Gold on board is, of course, all without foundation. The *Moses Taylor* is not of the regular California line, nor has she at any time brought any considerable sum of Gold on freight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 25, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 9 bbls. Ashes, 22,069 bbls. Flour, 461 bbls. and 1,127 bags Corn Meal, 71,211 bushels Wheat, 94,141 bushels Corn, 7,425 bushels Rye, 20,136 bushels Oats, 1,134 pkgs. Provisions, and 750 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 80 bbls. Pots, at $6 87½@$7 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and quiet, at $8 87½ ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 985 bbls., including 878 bbls. Pots and 117 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Small sales of No. 1 Quercitron were made in Philadelphia during the week, at $30 ℘ ton.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Trade is quiet, as is usual at this season of the year, but an early revival of demand is anticipated, and as the stocks of desirable goods are light, prices are well supported. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says that "Western buyers are in force, and operate freely in view of the light stocks and prospective scarcity of goods. The demand for heavy work is especially pressing, and with the scarcity of workmen it is difficult to turn it out as fast as wanted. The draft has played the mischief in our manufacturing towns, and operations are greatly embarrassed by a general suspension of work among the conscripts. This very fact, however, has vastly stimulated current trade, and buyers are very anxious to secure stocks in view of the probably enhanced prices which they apprehend must rule after the consummation of the draft. It is probable, however, that a better supply of labor will be available after the harvest, when shoemakers return to their legitimate pursuits. At present, during the haying season, farm wages in this vicinity range from $2 50@$3 ℘ day. The shipments of boots and shoes from this market thus far during the season are 26,000 cases in excess of last year."

COAL—Is dull and declining. The supply is increasing. The Philadelphia *North American* says: "Orders come in slowly, and the market is very quiet, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers, the high prices demanded at the mines limiting the operations both for shipment and home use, and the business generally is dull for the season."

COTTON—Is in demand and is steady; Middlings 62c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales, 900 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel have been in more demand, at steady rates. Herring have been inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request to-day, and prices have favored buyers, decidedly. Sales since our last, 12,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 90@$5 15, chiefly at $4 95@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@ $4 50
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 00	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 30	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues heavy to-day; sales since our last, 660 bbls., at $5 80@$6 40 for poor to good superfine; $6 45@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive; sales 400 bbls. Extra at $5 60@$7 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal has been in moderate request, at $4@$4 60 for Jersey, $4 90 for MARSH's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unsettled, to-day. Prime lots, especially of Winter Red, have been scarce and wanted, chiefly for shipment, at firm prices. Inferior and common qualities have been in slack demand, and quite heavy. Sales have been made of 162,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 35@$1 40, the latter an extreme rate for only a small lot; Amber Western at $1 26@$1 30; Red do. at $1 21@$1 25; Amber Iowa at $1 21@$1 27, the latter an extreme rate for very choice; Milwaukee Club at $1 08@$1 21; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 10; White State at $1 40; Amber State at $1 26@$1 30, and White Kentucky at $1 47 ℘ bushel. Corn continues in active demand, mainly for the East, and on speculation, at advanced prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 184,000 bushels, at 66c.@67¼c., closing at 67c.@67½c. for mixed Western; 70c.@71c. for White, and 70c.@71c. for Yellow Western, ℘ bushel. Rye continues very quiet, at 90c.@$1, according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada, at 72c.@74c.; Western at 75c.@77c.; State at 77c.@77½c. ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt rule quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demand to-day, at 80c.@$1 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been less sought after at 18c.@22c. ℘ lb. The Cooperstown (N. Y.) *Freeman's Journal*, July 24, says of the growing crop: "The vine has grown finely during the last two weeks, and some yards which looked poorly in the early part of the season now promise a fair yield. Our estimate for the Hop district of New-York is nearly three-fourths an average yield. There is nothing yet doing in the way of contracting for the new crop. A letter from New-England informs us that the crop there will be light. We saw a private letter yesterday, bearing late London date, which stated that the growing crop in England promised poorly; the blight affected more districts to a great extent, while there were but few old hops of any kind on the market. The indications are that there will be a foreign demand for our hops—to what extent cannot be predicted at this time."

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been moderate during the past week. Prices have favored buyers. The receipts were 27,097 Hides, including 3,582 Hides from Maracaibo, the first arrival of this description reported in a long time. The sales were 25,680 Hides, including, according to Messrs. WARD & WARNER: 4,300 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., part 24½c., cash, usual selection; 5,000 Rio Grande, 20 lbs., 22c., cash, usual selection; 10,300 California (sold last week), 23 lbs., 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., on private terms; 280 Maracaibo dry-salted, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Washington Slaughter, 75 lbs., 10c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 2,000 City Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 9½@10c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 222,000 dry Hides, 9,400 wet-salted Hides, —— Horse Hides, and 70 bales East India Hides.

IRON—Has been inactive and unsettled here. The Philadelphia *North American* says: "There is a better feeling on the part of makers, but the market is quiet, and holders are firm in their views; the sales of Pig Metal are limited to small lots within the range of $30@$35 for the three numbers, the latter for good No. 1, on time. Scotch Pig is held at the same figure, four months. For manufactured Iron the demand is small except for Rails, which are scarce and wanted at $75@$80, cash."

LEATHER—Sole has been recently in more demand at somewhat easier prices. The week's receipts have been 20,000 Sides.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $1 35 ℘ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been moderately dealt in, at 85c. for Common and $1.35 for Lump (the latter being very scarce) ℘ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and prices have been tending downward. Sales, since our last, 1,200 bbls., at $11 50@$11 62½ for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 62½ for new Mess; $10 50@$11 12½ for old and new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 5c.@5¾c. for Hams and 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand, at 5¾c.@7c. ℘ lb. Sales 200 boxes. Lard is declining; sales 900 tcs. and bbls., at 9c.@9¾c., ℘ lb. Beef dull at former rates; sales 175 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$12 25 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in very moderate demand, at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese has been very quiet, at 8c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales, since our last, embraced only 140 bags East India at $7 75@$8 ℘ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Sales, this week, 40 bales heavy Buenos Ayres Goat at 47½c., cash, ℘ lb.; and 6,000 lbs. Para Deer on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been pretty freely dealt in but at drooping prices. Sales, since our last, 1,680 hhds., including New-Orleans and Porto Rico at 11¾c.@12c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in more demand for export, and sales have been made of 1,387 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@24c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 150,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@10c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 1,200 bbls., in lots, at 45c.@45½c. free, and 25½c.@25¾c. in bond ℘ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in rather more demand, but generally at prices which have been unsatisfactory to sellers, and consequently business has been restricted. The market closes quite heavily. The week's sales include 26,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 66c.@75c., 15,000 lbs. Pulled, at 70c.@80c.; 159 bales Mexican, at about 32c.; 250 bales Cape, at 30c.@38c.; 400 bales Mestiza and small lots of California on private terms. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says: "Sales for the week have been very light, probably not exceeding 150,000 lbs. Domestic, mostly New-York fleece, at 75c.@78c. Including 30,000 lbs. Vermont New, at 74c., 300 lbs. Pennsylvania Old, at 80c.@85c., and several lots of Canada at 68c.@75c., the latter figure for select long staple for worsteds. Pulled, which is very scarce, ranges at 75c.@90c. In Foreign the transactions have been light, owing to the unsettled rates of exchange, and comprise a few hundred bales of Cape, at 35c.@37c. Most buyers, after canvassing the wool-growing districts, have returned without operating to any extent, trusting to the eastern markets to supply their present necessities. Our correspondents from Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania say that it is in vain to look for lower prices for at least ninety days to come, as farmers are too busy at this season to bring in their clips, and enough will not offer within that time to affect the market. They report straggling sales of Western fleece at 80c.@85c., but the bulk of stocks is held considerably higher." In Philadelphia light receipts and sales have been reported. Domestic fleece, 75c.@80c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and heavy since our last. For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour on private terms; 7,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 7½d.@8d. ℘ bushel; 2,400 pkgs. Provisions, by do., at 35s.@40s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1½d. ℘ bbl. For Havre, 20 hhds. Tallow at ¾c. ℘ lb. The charters have been, according to the *Shipping List*: A British ship, 800 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals at 90s.; a British bark, 398 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., $3,800; a Prussian bark, 636 tons, to Cadiz, 400 hhds. Tobacco, if to Cadiz 42s. 6d., or if to Valencia or Alicante 50s.; a British bark, 396 tons, to Alicante, Staves, &c., at a round sum; a British bark, 439 tons, and a French bark, 450 tons, to Bristol, 37s. 6d.; a Prussian brig, 265 tons, from Boston to Buenos Ayres, $3,200; a British schooner, 1,800 bbls., to Guadaloupe, $1 15 ℘ bbl., in Gold; a British brig, 164 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,350, half Gold; one, 200 American tons, from Brandywine to St. Croix, $1 ℘ bbl., in Gold; one, 150 tons, to St. Thomas, $1,300, and back from south side Cuba, Sugar, 45c.; one, 175 tons, to Demerara and back from Turk's Islands, $2,400, half Gold; one, 236 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $2,000; a British schooner, 81 tons, to the Windward, $1 10 in Gold; a British barque, 290 tons, $2,450 in Gold; a Danish bark, 495 tons, to Melbourne or Sydney; a brig to Barcelona, Staves; a British barkentine, 96 tons, to Glasgow, Petroleum; a British brig, 209 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres and back; one, 147 tons, to the Windward, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, and DANIELS BROTHERS, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

MORGAN is captured at last—himself and the whole of his force. Yesterday morning Major WAY, with 250 of the Ninth Michigan cavalry, forced him to an engagement near Salinville, Ohio, and routed him, capturing 240 prisoners, MORGAN himself, however, escaping with 300 men; but they were all subsequently captured by Gen. SHACKLEFORD near New-Lisbon. The General announces his good fortune in a dispatch to Gen. BURNSIDE, which we publish elsewhere.

We published yesterday, from the Richmond papers of the 23d, three dispatches from BEAUREGARD, giving an account of a second attack and repulse of our forces at Fort Wagner, on Morris Island. The first dispatch, dated at Charleston, 18th, states that Fort Wagner had been bombarded furiously all day by the gunboats and land batteries. The second dispatch, dated the 19th, states that after a furious bombardment of eleven hours, the National forces assaulted the enemy's position "desperately and repeatedly," but were repulsed with great slaughter, the rebel loss being slight, but including many valuable officers. The third dispatch, dated the 22d, states that we commenced shelling again on the 21st. The rebel loss on the 18th is put at 150 killed and wounded; ours at about 2,000, including prisoners, nearly 800 having been buried under a flag of truce. The statements of these dispatches are mainly corroborated by our own accounts, received by the steamship *Arago*, which arrived at this port last evening. BEAUREGARD's statement of the National losses is found to be exaggerated—about 1,500 will probably cover it. The fighting was very severe, and at one time a portion of our forces gained the interior of the rebel works, but the advantage was lost and the assault failed.

A special dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, informs us that on the 14th inst. a severe fight occurred at Elk Creek, fifty miles south of Fort Gibson, between the national forces under Gen. BLUNT, numbering 2,400 men, with twelve pieces of artillery, and the rebels under Gen. COOPER, numbering 5,000, resulting in the complete rout of the rebels. Gen. BLUNT marched fifty miles in twenty-four hours, and attacked COOPER immediately. Two rebel guns were dismounted and captured, and the enemy briskly fled, pursued by our forces.

We have this morning some intimation of what has been done by the Army of the Potomac during the past week. Our troops have kept up a close scrutiny of LEE's movements, and have succeeded, by rapid marches, in baffling several attempts made by him to pass through the gaps of the Blue Ridge. He tried successively Snicker's, Ashby's and Manassas Gaps, but found a strong National force at each, and at the last two was driven back with loss. It is believed that he is now moving rapidly toward Staunton, up the Shenandoah Valley. Our cavalry have, as usual, been very active. At Chester Gap they recaptured 1,100 of the cattle stolen by the enemy, and several hundred sheep, and a large number of horses have also been recaptured.

A dispatch received by Gen. SCHENCK, at Baltimore, dated headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Front Royal Saturday, announces an engagement with the enemy's rear guard on the day previous, and the disappearance of the whole rebel army on Saturday morning—supposed *en route* to Culpepper and Orange Court-house.

The Washington *Republican* of Saturday evening has the following paragraph: "Information was received in the city yesterday which confirms our opinion that LEE has been resting on the upper Potomac after crossing from Maryland, to enable his army to get away safely all the plunder collected in the Boonsboro and Cumberland Valleys. It is known that he has also been gathering all the grain of the new crop in the Shenandoah Valley, and he is now moving with this plunder quietly and carefully toward Richmond. Day before yesterday some of our forces captured from the rebels an immense drove of cattle, including oxen and cows, and five hundred sheep. Some of these were stolen in Pennsylvania."

Gen. FOSTER's official report of the results of the cavalry expedition in North Carolina has been received at the War Department, from which it appears that the rebels have not told us half the story. In addition to the railroad bridge at Rocky Mount, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, which it will take weeks to replace, and the mills, both flouring and cotton, already mentioned, our forces destroyed an engine and a train of cars, twenty-five wagons filled with stores and munitions, an armory and machine shops; and at Tarboro, two steamboats and one iron-clad in process of construction, besides a saw-mill, a train of cars, and large quantities of subsistence and ordnance stores. About a hundred prisoners were also captured, and some three hundred horses and mules and three hundred contrabands. And all this with a loss in killed, wounded and missing, of only about twenty-five men, though our force was skirmishing almost constantly.

It is reported by persons who arrived at Cairo from Vicksburgh, yesterday, that Jackson, Miss., has been burned by our forces, and that the pursuit of Gen JOHNSTON has been given over for the present.

Admiral PORTER has officially informed the Navy Department of the result of the expedition recently sent by him through the navigable waters of the Red River country. The enemy appear to have been taken completely by surprise. Two fine steamers laden with stores were captured, and two others were burned by the rebels to prevent their falling into our hands. Large quantities of ammunition were also captured. At Harrisonburgh, on the Red River, a very strong fort was found, on a considerable elevation, which could not be reduced by wooden gunboats, which alone composed the expedition.

Major-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN and Brig-Gen. SHEPLEY were among the passengers by the *Columbia*, which arrived from New-Orleans on Saturday. The news is but one day later, and is of no importance.

Two prize steamers arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, the *Kate Dale*, captured by the gunboat *R. R. Cuyler* off Tortugas, and the *Lizzie*, captured by the *Santiago de Cuba* off Abaco.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamships *City of New-York* at this port, and *Scotia* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe one week later—to the 19th inst. The *City of New-York's* news was published in full in yesterday's TIMES. A telegraphic summary of the *Scotia's* news is given this morning. A report had reached England by the Barbadoes steamer that the California steamship *Moses Taylor* had been captured by the *Alabama*, which thus secured a million dollars in gold. The report is of course without any foundation whatever. No such amount of treasure has been shipped for New-York for several months. Our London files by the *City of New-York* bring us the proceedings of the British House of Commons on the 13th, the occasion when the debate on Mr. ROEBUCK's motion for the recognition of the South was to have been continued. The news expected by that gentleman from America not having arrived, he concluded to withdraw his motion, and after some desultory debate the matter was dropped. In the course of the debate Mr. LINDSAY took occasion to give his promised version of the interview of himself and Mr. ROEBUCK with the French Emperor. It does not differ from that already given. Another call was made on the 14th, in the House of Lords, for information regarding the case of the *Margaret and Jessie*, fired into on the Bahama coast by the gunboat *Rhode Island*, but Earl RUSSELL had no further information to give. The news of the battles of Gettysburgh had been received, and caused considerable sensation. There was much anxiety for the details. The English journals generally accord much praise to the Union troops for their steadiness and valor. The London *Times*, however, cannot see the ground for Mr. LINCOLN's hopeful anticipations, and says that looking to Vicksburgh and Port Hudson the chances are "decidedly against the Federals." The Russian reply to the propositions of England, France and Austria, on the Polish question, had been received, but was not made public. It was believed to assent to the six points, but to propose an amnesty instead of an armistice. The Liverpool cotton market was firm. Breadstuffs and provisions were steady. Consols, 93@93½.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., announces the death of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, aged 77 years.

By the steamship *Champion*, which left Aspinwall on the 17th inst., and arrived at this port yesterday, was received $273,680 in treasure. The news by the arrival is of no importance.

The Stock market was firm on Saturday, and the demand large for the popular Loan of the United States by subscription at par. The market for Money was abundantly supplied at 5@6 ₩ cent. Gold advanced to 126⅞@127, and Exchange to 139½ ₩ cent.

Flour was heavy and drooping on Saturday. Prime lots of Wheat were salable and buoyant. Corn was brisker and dearer. Cotton was in demand and was steady. A moderate business was transacted in Sugars, Fish and Provisions. Hay, Tobacco, Tallow and Whisky were freely purchased. Hops, Seeds and Wool were quiet. Freights were dull and heavy, with 618 vessels of all classes in port.

The Real Danger.

The factionists of the day have clamored loudly about the encroachments of the Government upon personal liberty, and the fearful peril of military despotism. They have systematically met every vigorous step of the Government in its own self-defence by this hue and cry. They have never tired of bawling, "The liberties of the people are in danger! the liberties of the people are in danger!" It was in this manner that the passions of the ignorant were gradually wrought up to the uncontrollable pitch that has just precipitated itself in flame and blood.

It is but too true that the liberties of the people are in danger. It is a fearful fact, and one that should be better understood in this great crisis of national destiny. But that danger is not, as the demagogues would have it, from usurpation, but from lawlessness. It is not from assumption of authority at Washington, but from the spirit of license, which alike generated the Southern rebellion and the New-York "insurrection."

It cannot be too clearly understood that what is really most endangered by this rebellion is not the Union, but constitutional liberty. Of the two, it is the latter that is the most insecure. All history proves that whatever else a nation may be tenacious of, it is most tenacious of its own existence. The first necessity, we may say indeed the first law, of a nation is self-preservation; and unless all human experience is a lie, liberty itself will be sacrificed sooner than national life. It is true enough that an individual may sacrifice life to liberty; but there is no suicide or immolation for a people—it must live. The condition of life, be it what it may, is in effect always a secondary matter. Least of all can a mighty nation like ours give up its integrity, and dissolve its greatness; and if it were possible nothing conceivable could compensate for the sacrifice, because even to the individual the smallest interest with security is always preferable to the largest interest without it. The smallest good which a man may call his own under a stable despotism will be preferred to the largest privilege under the reign of chaos, uncertainty and terror, secession and anarchy. Every man naturally prefers self-government to any other government, and will cling to it when once attained so long as it proves adequate to protect him. Nothing but this failure of power in popular institutions for the protection of public interests and the maintenance of national integrity ever could have caused, or ever will cause, any people to relinquish them.

The centralization of despotic power which our demagogues pretend to fear, has never been evolved from the vigor and centrality of Democratic power, but only *after* its decay. Bad as a crude Democracy, without constitution or representation, may have been in delegating monstrous powers to an elective despot, it was never guilty of alienating its sovereignty, but made the master of all the greater slave to itself. Monarchy has never supplanted Democracy, until Democracy was dead of disunion and discord, and its decomposing carcass, Anarchy, called *for any strong hand* to cast it out from the habitation of man. Society will endure any Government sooner than no Government. Here alone lies the danger. The liberties of the American people are impregnable so long as the *Government* of the American people is solid and sufficient—but not worth an hour's purchase after it has failed, or dissolved into its original elements.

Hence, if Liberty fail to save the nation she will fail to save herself. If disunion shall triumph over this present Government, then a Government that can triumph over disunion will inevitably take its place. Right or wrong, of necessity the nation will at all events ultimately secure its life, whatever interests may perish. However much we may theorize against it, yet the stern fact stands that personal rights have always had to succumb to public necessity. It never will be otherwise, so long as the whole remains greater than any of its parts. There is therefore, no practical way to save personal liberty, but to uphold *first the national* integrity that gives it worth and security.

Equally true is it that it is not possible to destroy Republican liberty without *first* destroying Republican *government*. History—the sad history of Republics—gives no important instance of civil liberty crushed by bare usurpation. Absolutely the *only* road to despotism ever discovered by a free people has been *through* disloyalty, disintegration.

The Military Policy of the Rebels.

Fortune and the month of July have been so decidedly adverse to the rebel armies both in the East and in the West, and their prospects for the future look so beclouded and hopeless, that people generally have come to the conclusion that their game is already utterly lost, and that all that now remains for us to do is to march to an easy, speedy and final victory. It is a very agreeable anticipation, but we have no idea it will be realized as easily or rapidly as is supposed.

When heretofore the rebels have been in a strait in any section of the Confederacy—when any of their positions have been menaced, or any of their armies confronted by a force which they had reason to fear—they have adopted a very simple policy—the policy of concentration of forces. They have not scrupled to strip bare of troops very important positions—to give up large sections of territory, and to withdraw an army and its General altogether from their ground, and subordinate them to another commander, *in order that they might magnify one or other of the main columns by which*, for the time being, the Confederacy was upheld, or hold a vital point the loss of which would be disastrous. Thus all, or nearly all, the troops west of the Mississippi were joined to BRAGG's and JOHNSTON's armies; thus Nashville, and Memphis at one period, and Tullahoma at another, were evacuated; thus Richmond has been nearly denuded of troops for the last three months; and many other examples of the same kind might be offered.

A further and closer application of the same principle will undoubtedly be the policy adopted by the rebels, in their present desperate situation; and they may hope by this means, and at some auspicious moment and some vital point, to achieve advantages which will in some measure retrieve their *late ill-fortune*, and give the rebellion another brief lease of existence.

The rebels are still credited with three armies—that of LEE, that of BRAGG, and that of JOHNSTON. The first has been badly shattered, and the other two have undergone a succession of disasters which have brought them to such a condition that they do not even pretend to make a stand when our *Generals advance upon them*. JOHNSTON had every motive and every stimulus to hold the capital of Mississippi if it was in his power to do so, but he was only too glad, under cover of night, to hobble out of it and away no one knows where. BRAGG had equally strong inducements to hold Tullahoma, but on hearing the first bugle note of ROSECRANS' advance, he skedaddled off to the fastnesses of the mountains. It need not be supposed, however, that these two armies have not each of them a respectable, indeed a large, number of men. We do not doubt that JOHNSTON's force is twenty-five thousand strong, and BRAGG's somewhere near forty-thousand. The army of Gen. LEE, however, still formidable in numbers, is the real mainstay of the rebellion—the power without which the Confederacy could not stand a month, if a moment. In the last great struggles of JEFF. DAVIS, he will sacrifice everything else to sustain and save this army. Beside the levies that he will raise by his new universal conscription, we do not doubt that he will withdraw all troops possible from the Cotton States, and from every position he holds from Richmond to Mobile.

By giving up the Capital, Gen. JOHNSTON may be said to have given up the State of Mississippi. There is no point west of Mobile and the line of the Tombigbee River where he can make a stand. Even Mobile, after his late experience, he must know to be untenable, and at all events it can be defended as well by a garrison of ten thousand, as by one of five times that strength. In like manner, in abandoning Tullahoma, Gen. BRAGG has abandoned finally all the region north of the Tennessee River. Chattanooga, fixed in the fastnesses of the mountains, unlike Mobile planted on the plain, is a position that can be defended for an indefinite period by a small force of troops.

We think it likely, therefore, that the latter Southwestern position, which is an essential one, will be held by what is considered a sufficient defensive force; that garrisons will be left by JOHNSTON at Mobile and Montgomery, and that the bulk of the forces with BRAGG and JOHNSTON will be transferred from the Southwest to magnify the forces of Gen. LEE. In this way, the main rebel army would at once be brought up to the highest strength it has ever reached, and another invasion of the North, and even the capture of Washington, might appear as things within LEE's power to undertake. The only chance the rebels now have of retaining power anywhere, is by *concentrating* the whole of their military force, or nearly the whole, at one point; and a short time will show whether this will not be the policy that they will adopt.

The Siege of Charleston.

The tidings from Charleston, whatever its real purport be—whether the assailants of Fort Wagner have met with a repulse as decided as the braggart bulletins of BEAUREGARD claim, or a mere partial check—will not surprise anyone who has formed an adequate conception of the defences of that city. The reduction of that stronghold is precisely the most difficult special bit of work in the whole field of military operations. The best engineers in the rebel service have not labored in vain for two years to make it as nearly impregnable as possible. LEE, JOHNSTON, BEAUREGARD and RIPLEY have in succession exhausted all the resources of their art to put out of reach of successful assault a city which both an intense local pride, and its great value as a port of entry for blockade runners, prompt the rebels to hold at all hazards. We should, therefore, *expect* just such stops and checks.

But what is encouraging in the matter is, that the military and naval chiefs to whom is committed the new attempt to reduce Charleston have gone to work in the right fashion. Previously to the attack last April, it was a matter of eager discussion with those who were about to participate as to the best method of procedure—whether to attack first the sand batteries which flank the entrance to the harbor or to assail Sumter itself. In favor of the former plan it was urged that it would make sure clean work as we went on—that having effected a landing on Morris Island and driven the garrisons out of Fort Wagner and the works on Cumming's Point, we should have a *point d'appui* for siege batteries wherewith to operate against Sumter; this, in turn, would command the opposite and upper forts, and so on, *seriatim*. On the other hand, it was argued that the defensive capacities of sand-batteries against the slow shelling of Monitors are very great, as the experiment at Fort McAllister in the Ogeechee River a short time previously had proved; that a bombardment bringing only the like fruitless results would be very discouraging—whereas by making a vigorous drive direct at Sumter itself, and "knocking it into a brick pile," the moral effect of the reduction of the citadel would be very great, *and necessitate the fall of all the outer works*. The latter plan carried the day; and all the more so, as just previous to the attack Admiral DUPONT was informed by Gen. HUNTER that he could render him no coperation in the assault—that the military force must confine itself to garnering what the navy might reap, that is, to holding the works which the navy might take. It only remained, therefore, to make the attack with the fleet, while the military remained spectators from a safe coign of vantage.

The result is fresh in the recollection of the public. The iron-clads proceeded to the assault. Passing up the main ship channel without a shot from the batteries on Morris Island, the fleet entered the inferno of fire, designing to pass up to the inner and weaker face of Sumter. But the defenders had made special provision against this design, by obstructive appliances which prevented the passage of the fleet, and there was naught for the assailants to do but to measure their metal against the forts. For five and thirty minutes the *Monitors* gave and took, exposed to the converging fire of a couple of hundred guns. At the end of that time *five* of the nine iron-clads signaled themselves in a condition out of the fight, and the *combat* ended here.

This experiment was one test of the iron-clads, and proved at least what they could *not* do. It rudely dissipated illusions persistently entertained both by the public and the Navy Department—illusions not shared by the commanders of the vessels themselves. It was perfectly evident, after this, that however valuable our mailed ships might be for other services, *this* was a task beyond their scope. No man who witnessed the combat, or intelligently studied its record, could have failed to be convinced that Charleston would never be taken by a purely naval attack. Nor was it less obvious that Charleston *could* be taken by bringing to bear the adequate means in the right way—that is, by a combined land and naval attack on a large scale and after the method of a siege.

This is what Gen. GILLMORE and Admiral DAHLGREN are now doing. The military force have secured a footing on Morris Island, and, under cover of the iron ships and wooden gun-boats are pursuing their work, with such varying fortune as ordinarily attends the like operations. Morris Island lies at the Southern entrance of the harbor, running down to Light-house Inlet, which separates it from Folly Island, and at its northern end bending inward to the harbor, and forming a curved extremity named Cumming's Point. On this tongue of land, directly opposite Sumter, are a couple of sand batteries, and about a mile to the southward, fronting the Main Ship Channel, is Fort Wagner. It is an extensive, well-constructed and powerful sand work, with traverses, bomb-proof magazine, etc., and designed for about a dozen heavy guns *en barbette*. The prime necessity is, of course, to get possession of this fortification. This once done, it will not be a difficult matter to reduce the smaller batteries on Cummings' Point, which in turn affords a base of operations against Fort Sumter. At the time of the first bombardment of the fort by the rebels it will be remembered that it was the siege batteries on Cummings' Point which did the really effective work. Unhappily circumstances have changed. The rebels will hardly imitate Major ANDERSON's leniency in refusing to fire on the batteries in process of erection, and our troops on that exposed sand-beach will be made to feel the best that Sumter, with its powerful armament, can do to retard the work of siege approach. Still, the reduction of the fort is not beyond the hope of a vigorous assault with adequate force. It is true, the possession of Fort Sumter will be far from being the possession of Charleston. The approach to the city forms a *cul de sac*, four miles in length, heavily lined on both sides with batteries, and the channel-ways are obstructed in the most effective manner. But the reduction of Fort Sumter would be of itself sufficient to compensate for any sacrifices that might be made to secure it. Then and only then may we hope for a blockade really effective of this port. And for the rest, the possession of the city is a matter of minor importance.

The only question now is whether the heads of the expedition have a force adequate to the business in hand. It is a simple mathematical problem. A certain work is to be accomplished: it remains to establish an equation between the means and the end. It is an old maxim that any place may be reduced in forty days and forty nights—the meaning of which, in its essential spirit, is that time and sufficient force must in the end compel capitulation. What forces the rebels may have for the defence of Charleston we are not informed. It is known that, on the occasion of the last assault, they numbered not less than fifty-five thousand. Doubtless a great portion of this force was subsequently withdrawn to more active fields; but we may depend on it that the rebels will not surrender Charleston if heavy reinforcements can save it. We cannot rid ourselves of the unpleasant suspicion that Gen. GILLMORE has an inadequate force for so momentous an undertaking. Let the authorities see to this. The Government is, we are assured, very earnest in its desires to bring about a successful issue of the struggle. It need not be added that the best proof of this will be the prompt shipment of big batteries and heavy battalions.

The Capture of John Morgan.

A daintier bit of dessert after the glorious repast of Union victories which loyal souls have lately enjoyed could hardly have been devised than that announced to-day—the capture of JOHN MORGAN. It is precisely what was wanting to fill up the measure of perfect satisfaction. The whole affair has something of the piquant interest of a comedy, with the dramatic requirements all fulfilled. He came—he saw—and he was caught!

MORGAN has long enjoyed the reputation of being the prince of all the rebel raiders—the chief of those free riders that gave such éclat to the early cavalry operations of the rebels. None of this class have operated on so grand a theatre, with such unparalleled audacity and with such unbounded success, as the free-handed Kentuckian. There has also been a poetry and a romance of its kind attending his exploits that belong to those of none of his compeers. The immense line of communications which our army in Tennessee presents, the numerous depots, outposts and garrisons, and the long-exposed flanks of railroads have been the rich booty on which he has long preyed. Gen. ROSECRANS could never post a letter in Murfreesboro, and feel sure that it would not fall into the hands of MORGAN rather than the person to whom it was addressed. Not a passenger could enter the train to run from Nashville to Louisville without nervous anticipations that some of MORGAN's band might, before it reached its destination, stop it, to demand his money or his life. In all this class of operations his services to the rebel cause have been immense.

In regard to the last of MORGAN's raids it is difficult to give any satisfactory explanation of its motive. His invasion of Kentucky last year had a definite object in connection with BRAGG's advance. But this time it was neither the forerunner nor accompaniment of any such movement. It is possible, however, that he had hoped to give the idea that it was of the same nature, and thus call off a portion of ROSECRANS' force from the pursuit of BRAGG. Never was attempt more completely unsuccessful. Not a man was moved from Tennessee to follow him. On the whole, this raid was a *faux pas*; and, ever since MORGAN entered Indiana and Ohio, he has been moving, not with any direct offensive object, but with the simple purpose of getting away.

It is, perhaps, fair to confess that our satisfaction at the capture is not lessened by the fact that we had not complete faith it would be brought about. The assurances of his prospective bagging brought by telegraph bore too stereotyped an air to inspire confidence. But he is caught, and very great credit is certainly due the enterprising captor. It is not less gratifying that while the leader is nabbed, the greater part of his command has also been taken. MORGAN, in his advance, swam the Cumberland River with fifty-one hundred men. At least four thousand are to-day prisoners—the rest, after scattering, are skulking through the woods for their homes. The very head and front of all the rebel cavalry offending in the West is now clean cut off.

THE REBEL ARMY IN STRAITS FOR SUPPLIES.—Gen. LEE has been struggling very hard for the last fortnight to get off the plunder, in the shape of grain and other supplies, which he found in Pennsylvania, and to add to these the corn and cattle of the Shenandoah Valley. It was highly necessary that he should effect this if possible, as the area from which the Confederate army draws its supplies is now rather limited. Not only are they cut off from the vast stores of grain and cattle west of the Mississippi; not only is JOHNSTON's army cut off from the rich harvests of the Yazoo Valley and Northern Mississippi; not only is BRAGG's army deprived of the immense crops which had been grown for him in Southern Tennessee; but LEE's army cannot get supplies at present from anywhere outside of the State of Virginia. An expedition from our army has cut the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad at Wytheville (Va.) and another expedition has cut the Weldon and Wilmington Road near Tarboro (N. C.) By the former line were brought to Virginia all the hogs, cattle and corn from East Tennessee, and by the latter line provisions were brought up from North Carolina. The only connecting road with the South which Richmond now has, is the line running to Raleigh, and if we may credit the rebel papers, the capacity of that road is exceedingly limited. These breaches of their roads bear very hard upon the rebels, as they cannot repair them soon for want of railroad iron and other materials. It will be remembered that when Col. CARTER cut the East Tennessee and Virginia Road last November, it took them four months to repair the damage he had done.

In view of these facts, it is vitally necessary for LEE to gather up and carry with him every ear of corn and every ounce of flesh he can lay hands upon. He could better afford to risk, and even lose, another battle, than fail in this. The amount of provisions required for his army is enormous, and he never had so narrow a field to find them in as at the present moment.

A WESTERN SOLDIER.—Mr. RUSSELL, of the London *Times*, in one of his letters from the Northwest, which he has published in his "Diary," gives a lively account of one Mr. OGLESBY whom he met in Illinois, who had raised a regiment of volunteers, and who struck the Englishman by "his shrewdness, simple honesty and zeal." Mr. OGLESBY told RUSSELL that "he had begun life in utmost obscurity, but that somehow or other he got into a lawyer's office, and there by hard drudgery, by mother wit and industry, notwithstanding a defective education, he had raised himself, not only to independence, but to such a position that a thousand men had gathered at his call, and selected one who had never led a company in his life to be their Colonel." He is further described as being an excellent orator of the Western school, who made good homely, telling speeches to his men. "I'm not as good as your Frenchmen of the schools of Paris," said he, "nor am I equal to the Russian Colonels I met at St. Petersburgh, who sketched me out how they had beaten you Britishers at Sebastopol; but I know I can do good straight fighting with my boys when I get a chance. There is a good deal in training, to be sure, but nature tells too."

Well, Mr. OGLESBY, or Col. OGLESBY, did not have to wait long for a chance of doing "good straight fighting" with his boys. And he did it too, and in a style both natural and *scientific. From Fort Donelson and Shiloh*, through all the Tennessee campaign of Gen. GRANT, and subsequently under Gen. ROSECRANS, at Corinth, he led not only his own regiment, but a brigade, and subsequently a division, and rose from the rank of Colonel until he wore the double star of a Major-General, and from being the object of devotion of a thousand men, he became one of the most ardently loved and most enthusiastically admired, not to say successful leaders, in the gallant and ever victorious Army of the Tennessee. In another column will be found a touching farewell order of Maj.-Gen. OGLESBY to the command which he has led in person through the fire of so many battles. He has resigned his commission because he is incapacitated for further duty in consequence of a severe wound which he received at the battle of Corinth, in October last, and which since that time has confined him to his home in Illinois.

The loss of no soldier in our army could cause greater grief to his troops than will be caused by the loss of the services and presence of Gen. OGLESBY in GRANT's army. It is a loss to the whole country, as well as to his own command. For though when Mr. RUSSELL met with Mr. OGLESBY thirty months ago, the latter had never led a company in his life, yet, before two short years were over, he had led the Second division of the Army of the Tennessee in a style which showed, to use his own words, that "nature tells too." The applauding language in which he bids farewell to his men is eminently applicable to his own services.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 26.

CHARLESTON.

There is no later news from Charleston, as yet, than that contained in the rebel reports already forwarded, but the feeling about speedy success is not buoyant.

THE TWO GREAT ARMIES.

The situation of LEE's and MEADE's armies is still understood but vaguely here.

GEN. CONNER'S EXPEDITION IN UTAH.

Gen. CONNER has transmitted to the headquarters of the army an interesting account of his recent expedition. Among its results are useful lessons to the Indians of Utah, with a view to the preservation of peace; the establishment of a new military post at a point at or near the great bend of Bear River, known as Soda Springs, in the Territory of Idaho, for the protection of overland emigration to Oregon, California and the Bannock City Mines. A new road has been opened north of Soda Springs to Snake River, to shorten the route of emigrants from the East *via* Fort Bridger, not less than seventy miles, and to present a route well watered, and furnishing good feed for animals, with abundance of game. Gen. CONNER also laid out a town, in which he settled fifty-three families, of one hundred and sixty souls, comprising the seceding Mormons, known as "Morrisites," and who fled from BRIGHAM YOUNG's persecution.

THE CROPS.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has issued his statement of the condition of the crops last month throughout the United States. The condition of wheat was very nearly, but not quite, up to the average, and a larger breadth of land was sown than ever before. Corn is also slightly below the average.

TENNESSEE.

Data recently arranged at the War Department show how largely Tennessee has contributed to her own, now almost perfect, deliverance. She already has twenty regiments of infantry and cavalry, and two batteries in the service, most of which were made up from refugees, and organized beyond her borders.

A COURT OF INQUIRY.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN has called a Court of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of certain officers of Gen. STONEMAN's command during the progress of the great raid in the rear of LEE's army. The Court is composed of Gen. MAX WEBER, President, Cols. DAVIS and WARREN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Past and Present Aspect of New-Orleans—Gen. Banks' Campaign—The Nine Months' Men—Opening of the Mississippi River—Mobilian Veracity—News up the River—Health of the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, La., Saturday, July 18, 1863.

PAST AND PRESENT ASPECT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

This city is suddenly galvanized into new life by the presence of a large body of officers who I had noticed, for weeks past, plunged up to their necks in warlike duties before Port Hudson. The new military order issued by Gen. Emory, compelling all officers to carry their side arms in the streets, gives the place a very martial appearance, and the clanking of spurs and sabres, which greets one at every step, produces quite an impressive music.

The contrast presented by the state of things in the city to-day, and that of only a few days ago, must appear strange indeed to those who remained in New-Orleans during the period when matters looked darkest for the cause of the Union in this Department. It went far beyond anything I had ever imagined. With the enemy in possession of Brashear City, and overrunning the whole Lafourche district, up to Algiers itself—with the telegraph destroyed between this place and Port Hudson—and rumors constantly arriving of the enemy pressing in large numbers upon the rear of our besieging forces, you can imagine how elated the rebel sympathizers must have been here, and how correspondingly depressed those of the Unionists who were afflicted with weak knees. So far had rebel assumption gone that already a new "reign of terror" was beginning to be inaugurated; and a peaceful Union citizen told me, this morning, that as late as the 6th of July he was actually threatened, by some ruffians, with hanging, in the neighborhood of his own house.

Gen. Emory was, however, quite equal to the emergency. Like magic he organized a home guard, both white and black, who, with the aid of the Unionists here, (stronger in their secret organizations than their enemies imagine,) would have been more than enough to protect the city from any unhallowed hands. But now all is changed. The fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, to say nothing of Lee's discomfiture, have come upon the community like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. Loyalty walks abroad with head erect and heart beating with fervent joy, while Treason skulks about in by-ways like a whipped cur.

GEN. BANKS

is here reposing for a few days upon his laurels, and dearly has he earned them. When a comprehensive history of this campaign comes to be written, and a fair estimate is made of what the General had to accomplish and the means placed at his disposal for doing it, it will be found that no commander has produced such grand results from such thoroughly inadequate materials since the war began.

1st. He was further off than any other from all supplies and reinforcements. 2d. His army, numerically, was quite insufficient—for you must not be deluded into the idea that every regiment leaving New-York with flying colors and full complement of men and their straps is a regiment—and then composed of perfectly green troops—nine months' men, who, by the time they got drilled into soldiers, were already counting the hours that were to send them home again. 3d. To his military duties were superadded the stupendous labors of civil reorganization, in a place with more rabid contending elements than perhaps any other yet recovered to the national arms, and where hatred to the North literally amounted to insanity. 4th. With these inadequate means he had to do what? To reclaim the whole State of Louisiana back to the Union—to drive the rebels out of a vast track of almost impassable bayous—to seize the strongest fortress but one yet in possession of the enemy—thereby letting loose the imprisoned commerce of the whole Mississippi Valley, cutting the Confederacy in twain, and dealing a more vital blow to the rebellion than would be the fall of Richmond itself.

It is not to be wondered at if, in view of what was to be done, and the wherewith to do it, many of Gen. Banks' military advisers, when he thought matters ripe for execution, were inclined to dissuade him from the attempt until reinforcements arrived. But I have reason to know that it was so. With that self-reliance and determination of purpose which can only be evolved in great emergencies, and with a full reliance upon the devotion of his troops, the General went to work in earnest; with what success is already matter of history.

I have been told—I know not how correctly—that the whole campaign in the Attakapas country has been spoken of in very high quarters as an eccentric movement. "Eccentric" forsooth! Is there any *eccentricity in a Commander sweeping his enemy* before him, and seeing that he has no force in his rear, before sitting down to invest a stronghold like Port Hudson? Again, people ask: What have we gained by this march into the Attakapas region? and why did we not hold the country as we went along?

To the first question I have four good answers: First, we gained enough treasure in cotton, cattle, and invaluable black labor, to nearly if not quite cover the expense of the campaign. Second, we seized the mouth of the Red River and cut off the supplies from Port Hudson by water, making its reduction a matter of certainty. Third, we not only demoralized the army but the whole people—so thoroughly inoculating them with freedom, that they are forever safe from any relapse to Slavery. Fourth, we killed the *prestige* of the rebel army in that region, and found that they are no match whatever for our men in a fair and open field. For an answer to the second question, people must go to those who absurdly sent a Commanding General here with no troops to hold the places that he conquered, unless, in doing so, he would forego the main object of his mission—the reduction of Port Hudson. *They*, and not *he*, are responsible for our soldiers having now to go over again, the very ground they have recently taken at such cost. It is to be hoped the authorities at Washington will take advantage of the lesson and see that Gen. Banks has henceforth men enough to hold what he wins, and that right speedily.

THE NINE MONTHS' MEN.

It has been the custom among a portion of the army and civilians, also, to decry the nine months' men. There are two sides to every question, and this one forms no exception. These men came out here under a distinct stipulation with the Government that they were to serve for a certain time—nine months—and that at the end of that time they were to return home. A compact between a Government and the people is as sacred and binding as between individuals.

At the time that the stipulated period is about to expire these regiments find themselves located before Port Hudson, in the midst of a siege the duration of which none could then foretell. It can easily be understood what a complication of circumstances would thereby arise. For these men to take up their traps and go home would be to leave Gen. Banks without soldiers to carry on the siege; on the other hand, for him to insist, by main force, upon their remaining, would be in contravention of a sacred understanding between them and their Government.

Considering the position in which they were placed, and the *rights* to which they were entitled, I am bound to confess that I consider the nine months' men behaved extremely well, under the circumstances. I believe, further, that they would have submitted more gracefully to the extra demands made upon their services had their position been more clearly acknowledged by the Commanding General, and their services been called for more palpably in the shape of a *request* and *an appeal to their pride and patriotism*, than as a *demand*. I know it was the wish of the Commanding General to make the imperative necessities of his position as little distasteful to his soldiers as possible; but, at the same time, I was behind the scenes enough to know that a little patting on the back would have made things go more easily.

Upon the whole, the nine months' men have done [illegible] better than we had a right to expect of them. There are men among them as brave and zealous as are to be found in any other portion of the army. Indeed, nothing speaks so strongly for the *individual* character which goes to form the rank and file of our armies, as to see what soldiers can be made out of these same nine months' men.

At the same time the whole system is monstrously absurd, and should be instantly abandoned. Before a man has a fair chance of becoming a soldier, his time is expired for him to go home; and months before that time arrives—indeed, from the very day of his enlistment—he is counting the hours for his release. If, fortunately for our cause, the men were not *individually* made of good stuff, it would be utterly impossible to get any fighting material out of so wretched and ridiculous a system. No man is really of any proper availability as a soldier, who is not prepared to take up arms for a *term* of at least three years.

OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The whole town was thrown into a state of pleasing excitement on Thursday last, just after the *Creole* sailed, by the sudden appearance at the levee of the large steamboat *Imperial*, just in from St. Louis. She came down freighted with some 600 head of cattle, part of a large haul that was made at Natchez a short time ago. She had a pleasant, unmolested trip all the way down, and reported the river perfectly quiet between this and St. Louis.

The *Imperial* is an immense, showy vessel—one of the first-class river steamers, which completely dwarfs the *Laurel Hill*, *Empire Parish*, and others that we have been long accustomed to look upon as leviathans. But it was not her size nor fine equipments which impressed the eager multitudes who thronged to see her; it was the fact that she was the *first freight-boat* which had ventured down the Mississippi since the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and every one who gazed upon her proud form saw in her the embodiment of reawakened commerce with the Mississippi Valley. She staid in New-Orleans just long enough to receive the greetings of hundreds, and then went on to Carrollton, where she unloaded her living freight.

The speedy arrival of this vessel here—so immediately following the capture of the rebel stronghold—tells a significant story of the downfall of the rebellion, as would the destruction of a rebel army. Let commerce once resume her accustomed channels, and all the eloquence of Belial himself will not persuade the people of the South to continue the horrid pastime of cutting their brothers' throats—for what? That Jeff. Davis and his handful of wily oligarchs shall retain power to count their heads of human cattle, and build up this continent a temple of despotism on the ruins of human liberty.

MOBILIAN VERACITY.

While enjoying the pleasure of dining with Gen. Banks, yesterday, a Mobile paper was produced—the *Daily Tribune* of the 8th—which caused no little amusement. Among other interesting items, we found the following astounding editorial paragraph:

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

We learn that two citizens arrived here from New-Orleans yesterday afternoon. They left that city last Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, and report confidentially that the city was then in the possession of the Confederate troops, under Gen. Magruder, and that they saw the Confederate flag flying from the St. Charles Hotel. They also state that the loyal (!) citizens had, in many instances, retaken possession of their residences; that the whole city was in great commotion, and that when they were leaving, Gen. Magruder and a portion of his army were marching down for the purpose of taking the forts.

Further on we have:

GLORIOUS NEWS.

VICKSBURGH SAFE.

Gen. Dick Taylor Whips Banks.

HE IS MARCHING TO ASSIST GEN. JOHNSTON.

Jackson, July 7.—No official account of the fall yet received. I think the "bung" stung many yesterday.

A courier arrived from the front last night; knows nothing about it. He also heard heavy firing at Vicksburgh last night.

Information has been received that Dick Taylor had whipped Banks, and is now on his way to assist Johnston.

PRIVATE DISPATCH.

Jackson, July 7.—Vicksburgh is safe.

F. S. BLOUNT.

You can imagine the comic effect produced by the perusal of these *facts*; increased no little by the General's singular unconsciousness of the whipping he had just had from Mr. Dick Taylor. Seriously, though, the good people of Mobile must be in a poor way, when their courage is to be bolstered up by such shameless and egregious lies.

UP THE RIVER.

Nothing new has transpired within the last day or two up the river. Grover and Weitzel are keeping a sharp eye on the rebels; and if our gunboats only get round to Brashear City in time, it is to be hoped they will be effectually stopped while our land forces advance and bag them. If not, and they should be allowed to escape across the bay with their command, we shall just have the same old game reënacted again.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY

continues marvelously good, and I have yet to hear of the very first whisper of anything like an epidemic, although we are past the middle of July. Our armies have, indeed, been truly blessed ever since we came here.

The city is becoming gradually deserted, and if the present exodus continues, I shall soon find myself "the last rose of Summer." New-Orleans must, however, long continue a place of exceeding interest. Not only have we to watch the enemy's movements in the Lafourche District, but then there is the revival of trade by the opening of the Mississippi—then Mobile must very soon be on the tapis,—and who knows what direct bearing the doings of "his uncle's nephew" in Mexico may have upon the fate of Louisiana?

NEMO.

The Paroling at Vicksburgh.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you have met with the exact process or words of paroling the captured troops at Vicksburgh, I would beg you to give them to your readers. How is such a number of non-commissioned officers and privates paroled? Do they take an oath not to serve during this war unless exchanged? And what hold does the captor retain on so large a number of men, who, it would seem, can hardly ever be identified again.

When, in former wars, a large body of troops surrendered on conditions not to fight again, the officers and the Government of the captured soldiers became answerable for the men. The latter remained soldiers in the rank, but were disabled from fighting. Do the surrendered troops of our enemy remain organized in rank and file, or does the enemy disband them? Is it distinctly impressed upon all, that death is the universal penalty for breaking the parole?

I doubt not but that many of your readers would wish to be clearly informed on this subject.

Paroling, you are doubtless aware, has in no previous war been carried to such an extent as in our present civil conflict.

JUS.

REPLY.

In the full account of the surrender of Vicksburgh, published in the Times of the 17th instant, and furnished by our own correspondent, the form of words used in paroling the prisoners captured at Vicksburgh was given. At the date of that letter (4th July) only the General and Staff officers had been paroled, but we understand that the same form of parole was used in the case of all other captured officers and privates. We repeat the parole used on the occasion:

Vicksburgh, Miss., July 4, A. D. 1863.

To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, ——, a ——, Company ——, Volunteers C. S. A., being a prisoner of war in the hands of the United States forces, in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburgh and its garrison by Lieut.-Gen. John C. Pemberton, commanding, on the 4th day of July, 1863, do, in pursuance of the terms of said capitulation, give this, my solemn parole, under oath, that I will not take up arms again against the United States, nor serve in any military, police or constabulary force, in any fort, garrison or field works held by the Confederate States of America, against the United States of America, nor as guard of prisoners, depots or stores, nor discharge any duties usually performed by soldiers against the United States of America, until duly exchanged by the proper authorities.

Name of officer signing.

Given before me this — day of ——, 1863.

—— and Paroling Officer.

We thus comply with our correspondent's request, and at the same time answer his first two questions. As to his other queries—what hold we retain on these paroled men, whether they remain organized, and whether they comprehend the penalty of violating their parole—we can only say that the men were all carefully registered, and we suppose, of course, understood the penalty of violating parole; and in regard to their remaining organized, as regiments, &c., the practical fact is, as all the Vicksburgh correspondents and Gen. Grant himself assert, that the garrison almost entirely broke up and disbanded after the fall of Vicksburgh. Gen. Grant's words were: "The army paroled here have, to a great extent, deserted, and are scattered over the country in every direction." These statements, of course, do not furnish a legal justification of the course adopted on the occasion.

It is possible that there may have been technical errors in the mode adopted by Gen. Grant in paroling the 40,000 men which it is now proved he captured at Vicksburgh, but on the whole, and practically considered, it is generally conceded that he adopted the wisest course. The whole subject of parole, as it should be universally carried out, and as we hope it will hereafter be practiced by all our officers, is lucidly and concisely set forth in War Department General Order No. 100, otherwise entitled "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," prepared by Dr. Francis Lieber. In such captures as that of Gen. Grant, the adoption of a proper course, and conformity to the established law, is a matter of vital importance.

Amusements.

Now that order is restored in Warsaw, the business at the two theatres that remain open on Broadway has revived to a prosperous and remunerative standard. No alteration has taken place in the bills, and none is either necessary or contemplated. At Niblo's Garden the "Duke's Motto" is still the all-sufficient attraction, whilst at the Winter Garden Mr. Frank Wood's very spirited and laughable extravaganza of "Leah the Forsook" keeps the town in merriment and good humor. Both these pieces will suffice for the Summer season, which has but another month to run. At Barnum's Museum the dramatic season has come to a close, but the miscellaneous entertainments are still of a most varied and attractive character. An hour in any part of the day or evening can always be pleasantly spent at this establishment.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

He Finds Nothing Discouraging in the Present Condition of Affairs.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 23.

Vice-President Stephens, who is on his way to the South, stopped at Charlotte, N. C., on Friday night, and was serenaded by a large concourse of citizens. In reply he made them a speech about an hour in length. He commenced by alluding to the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee's army; said that it had whipped the enemy on their own soil and obtained vast supplies for our own men, and was now ready to again meet the enemy on a new field. Whatever might be the movements and objects of Gen. Lee, he had entire confidence in his ability to accomplish what he undertook, for in ability and intellect he was a head and shoulders above any man in the Yankee army. He commended Gen. Lee for keeping his own secrets, and told the people not to be discouraged because they did not hear from Lee over his own signature. He would come out all right in the end.

Mr. Stephens next spoke of the surrender of Vicksburgh, and said that it was not an occurrence to cause discouragement or gloom; that the loss of Vicksburgh was not as severe a blow as the loss of Fort Pillow, Island No. 10, or New-Orleans. The Confederacy had survived the loss of these points, and would survive the loss of Vicksburgh, Port Hudson and other places. Suppose, said he, we were to lose Mobile, Charleston and Richmond, it would not affect the heart of the Confederacy. We could and would survive such losses, and finally secure our independence. He was not at all discouraged at the prospect; he never had the "blues" himself, and had no respect for sympathy for "croakers." The enemy had already appropriated twenty-seven hundred millions of dollars and one million of men for our subjugation, and after two years' war had utterly failed, and if the war continued for two years longer, they would fail to accomplish our subjugation. So far they had not broken the shell of the Confederacy. In the Revolutionary war the British at one time had possession of North Carolina, South Carolina, and other States; they took Philadelphia, and dispersed Congress, and for a long time held almost complete sway in the Colonies—yet they did not conquer our forefathers. In the war of 1812 the British captured the capital of the nation, Washington City, and burnt it, yet they did not conquer us; and if we are true to ourselves now, true to our birth-rights, the Yankee nation will utterly fail to subjugate us. Subjugation would be utter ruin and eternal death to Southern people and all that they hold most dear. He exhorted the people to give the Government a cordial support, to frown down all croakers and grumblers, and to remain united and fight to the bitter end for liberty and independence.

As for reconstruction, said Mr. Stephens, such a thing was impossible—such an idea must not be tolerated for an instant. Reconstruction would not end the war, but would produce a more horrible war than that in which we are now engaged. The only terms on which we can obtain permanent peace is final and complete separation from the North. Rather than submit to anything short of that, let us all resolve to die like men worthy of freedom.

In regard to foreign intervention, Mr. Stephens advised his hearers to build no hopes on that yet awhile. He did not believe that the leading foreign powers ever intended that the North and South should be again united—they preferred that the separation should be permanent—but they considered both sides too strong now, and did not deem it good policy on their part to interfere and put a stop to the war. Foreign nations see that the result of the war will be to establish a despotism at the North, and are therefore *willing to allow it to continue a while longer.*

The whole tone of Mr. Stephens' speech was very encouraging, and showed not the slightest sign of despondency. He concluded by expressing entire confidence in the ability of the Confederacy to maintain our cause and achieve independence.

The Thirteen Thousand Dollar Robbery.

HOW THE THIEVES WERE ARRESTED.

From the Rochester Union, July 24.

It was announced yesterday that Detective Bratton had captured the thieves who stole $13,600 from Mr. Rutter, the Memphis banker, in a car in the Central depot, on Tuesday night. It will be interesting to know how the thing was accomplished. Mr. Bratton arrived here last evening with his prisoners, and has communicated some of the particulars as to how he made the arrest. He was in town when the robbery was committed, and went to the Central depot a few moments after the bag of money had been stolen. He "spotted" the men who were concerned in the affair, and told them that he knew all about the theft, and demanded admission to share the plunder. To this they assented to avoid arrest. Meanwhile the fellow who had the bag had disappeared, and his confederates knew not where he had gone. They became uneasy, and feared that he had cheated them. They wanted Bratton to help them find him. Meanwhile the chap with the money had passed out of the depot and gone to the neighborhood of Washington-square, where he discovered a house building on South-street. He went into the back yard of this house, found a secluded place, cut open the leather sack and removed the contents, putting the gold and bills into his pockets as best he could. This done he threw the bag away, and started on foot for Fairport. The next morning he took a train for the East.

Bratton stayed here all night, keeping the head man of the gang with him, and telling the others to be on hand the next morning, when the whole party went eastward together. At Utica they found the man with the money, awaiting the arrival of his companions. The money was in a trunk, checked for New-York. All got on board the train for Albany, and going down, Bratton was recognized as "one of them," and gathered such information as he required. Just as the train reached Albany, Bratton threw off his disguise, and informed the fellow who had stolen the money that he was a prisoner. He put him in irons, took the check from him, secured the trunk containing the money, and locked up the prisoner. Meanwhile, some Albany policemen arrested two others of the party, and locked them up. The fellow who took the money is a German, and calls himself Francis Hyman. On his arrival here last night, he went with Mr. Bratton to South-street, and pointed out the place where the satchel of Mr. Rutter was left, after he had cut it open and taken out the contents. It was found just where the rogue had left it.

The other fellows brought up by Bratton are known as Wm. Wolf and John Benson.

A brief examination of these parties was had to-day. Hyman was held to answer, and the other fellows were discharged.

It was understood that only a part of the money had been recovered. Upon a careful examination this morning it was found to be all saved except fifteen or twenty dollars.

The Five-Twenties.

Philadelphia, Sunday, July 26.

Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, reports the sale of $1,650,000 five-twenty bonds at the various agencies on Saturday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 6.

A Meeting of the Belle Plain Village Association will be held THIS EVENING, at No. 151 Bowery, corner of Broome-st. Men of limited means desiring to obtain a home should attend and get information. JOHN S. MITCHELL, President.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus. A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume. Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities. A sample bottle open for inspection. PHALON & SON. Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Partner Wanted.—As landlord of Round Hill Water Cure and Hotel, Northampton, Mass., who will invest sufficient capital in the real estate belonging to the institution to secure his interest in its success. Already doing a business of from $20,000 to $27,000 a year, and unparalleled in beauty of location, it is too extensive for one to manage, and the proprietor is anxious to restrict his cares to the medical department. He might be induced to take an associate physician. Call and examine, or address the proprietor, H. Halsted.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Grover & Baker's First Premium SEWING-MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Parson's Exterminator EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats. The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent, And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

Ashfield.—On Sunday morning, July 26, of cholera infantum, William H., infant son of William H. and Victoria Ashfield, aged 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, July 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 107 West 36th-st.

Beers.—At Yonkers, on Sunday, July 26, William Henry, infant son of William Henry and Emma Beers, aged 8 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, July 27, at 6 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 3¼ and 4:10.

Hart.—In Halifax, Eng., after a severe illness of six weeks, on Saturday, June 27, Henry I. Hart, of the firm of Solomon & Hart, of this City, in the 44th year of his age, deeply lamented by his family and friends.

Jenkins.—On Sunday morning, July 26, of cholera infantum, Thomas Harper, infant son of Thomas H. and Annie Jenkins.

Jones.—On Saturday, July 25, Alfred, the son of Owen and Elizabeth Jones, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, July 27, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 497 6th-av.

Jones.—On Saturday, July 25, Mrs. Margaret J. Jones, widow of the late Daniel D. Jones, in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, G. A. Thayer, Esq., No. 71 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

Railton.—In Richfield Springs, N. Y., on Friday, July 24, George Washington Railton, infant son of Esther and Henry Railton, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Thomson.—On Saturday morning, July 25, Samuel Charles, infant son of Samuel B. and Harriet B. Thomson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 242 West 19th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, July 27, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Marble Cemetery, 2d-st., for interment.

Thomson.—On Sunday morning, July 26, Andrew Thomson, aged 23 years, 9 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother John, and brothers-in-law, John Black and James B. Collins, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 203 Henry-st., on Monday, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Woolsey.—On Saturday, July 25, Susan Woolsey, aged 62 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Sarah Hill, No. 49 24-st., near 2d-st., on Monday afternoon, *July 27, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.*

Welch.—On Sunday, July 26, of cholera infantum, Adelaide Augusta, infant daughter of Charles and Serena Welch, aged 6 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 3 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, July 27, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 397.—July 25, 1863.

7, 11, 65, 86, 58, 40, 9, 8, 19, 2, 10.

Kentucky, Class 398.—July 25, 1863.

24, 73, 31, 63, 48, 1, 45, 57, 29, 10, 78, 22.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

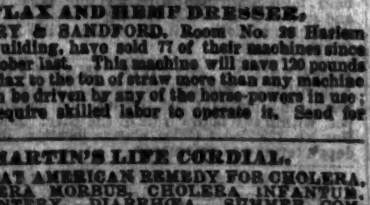
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY PER cent. premium paid for Prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PILES. DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.

Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure.*

Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address.

J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER. MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL. THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING OF FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very Soothing effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

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10,000 MUSKETS FOR SALE—FIRST-class arms. Apply to [illegible] & Co., No. 61 Nassau-st.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED BY

Dr. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment." No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

NEW TESTIMONY.

"New-York, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 259 6th-av."

"New-York, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT, No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 Madison-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a dangerous bile discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 20, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

June 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON, No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED. READ

New-York, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 323 4th-st.

OFFICE

816

BROADWAY.

RADWAY ON THE DRAFT.

We have heard a large number of persons within the last fortnight complaining that they have caught cold, been sitting in a draft. The draft is what is the matter; of course it affects everybody, even the women. Some cough, others complain of pain in the limbs, again you will find a man who will say he is Bilious, and another with his head stuffed up. They all want clearing out. "Physically we mean," of course. Let them take a dose of Radway's Pills, these elegant gum-coated tasteless Pills. They give you no pain, cure your obstinate SUMMER COLD, invigorate your system, and enliven your intellect. Every General with his battle to fight, every Judge with a case to decide, every Lawyer with a client to defend, or Gold Speculator with his PILE to make, should take his dose of the regulating Pills.

Small doses regulate, large doses purge.

RADWAY & CO. No. 87 Maiden-lane.

BALLOU'S Patented French Yoke SHIRTS.

Warranted to fit, and to be CHEAPER for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

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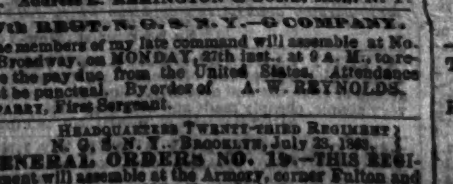

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

37th REGT. N. G. S. N. Y.—G COMPANY. The members of my late command will assemble at No. 566 Broadway, on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 9 A. M., to receive the pay due from the United States. Attendance must be punctual. By order of A. W. REYNOLDS. Sparry, First Sergeant.

Headquarters Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Brooklyn, July 25, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 19.—THIS REGIMENT will assemble at the Armory, corner Fulton and Orange streets, on MONDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to be paid off. Each man will bring his discharge with him. The Pay Rolls will be ready for signatures at the Armory, on SATURDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. It is important that the members should be present at that time to sign them.

By order of Col. WM. EVERDELL, Jr.

J. M. Pratt, Adjutant.

MOSQUITO NETS. MOSQUITO LACE, all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS AND FRAMES. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST BOOK ON THE REBELLION, BY A FOREIGN CAVALRY OFFICER.

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WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH. By Col. B. Estvan, of the Confederate Army. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth, $1 25.

This work commends itself to the reader for its strict impartiality. The author deeply deplores the unhappy strife which now agitates the world, but yet looks forward to a glorious future.

"This book, by a Confederate officer, will be read with general interest. It is written by a German adopted citizen of this country, who served in the rebel army, and finally fled to England to escape the horrors which he could no longer endure."—*Hartford Times.*

"Nothing that the war has yet produced in the shape of personal narrative can compare with this volume for impartiality. It is a work of rare interest and truthfulness. We trust it will have a wide circulation."—*New-York World.*

II.

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From the Commercial Advertiser.

The author of "Two Lives" and of "Charms and Counter-charms" will never lack readers, and in the volume before us she has transcended herself. There are thickly scattered through "Two Pictures," some of the truest touches of human nature, and some of the most pointed applications of principles, that we have ever met with. Moreover, it is a truly American novel in scene and tone, and nobly philanthropic in sentiment. We commend it to our readers with the most perfect confidence that none can peruse it without being charmed and profited.

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW BOOK.

SIGHTS A-FOOT.

SIGHTS A-FOOT.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

This great book by Wilkie Collins, is published and for sale this day by all Booksellers and News Agents everywhere, complete in one large octavo volume, price Fifty Cents a copy. It is published and for sale by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the purpose of the broad nostrils and thick lips of the negro; read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED: CONTINENTAL FOR AUGUST. CONTENTS—NO. XX.

Our Future. By Lieut. Egbert Phelps, U. S. A.
Autumn Leaves. By Mrs. M. W. Cook.
Across Maine in Mid-Winter.
Diary of Frances Krasinska.
The Sleeping Peri.
My Lost Darling.
Reason, Rhyme and Rhythm. Compiled and written by Mrs. M. W. Cook.
The Buccaneers of America. By W. L. Stone.
Under the Palmetto. By H. G. Spaulding.
The Spirit's Reproach. By Mrs. M. W. Cook.
Jefferson Davis and Repudiation. A Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker.
Evergreen Beauty. By Major Samuel H. Hurst.
Dying in the Hospital. By Mary E. Nealy, Louisville, Ky.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.

Charles Godfrey Leland and Edmund Kirke have withdrawn from the editorial management of this Magazine.

All communications, whether concerning MSS. or on business, should be addressed to JOHN F. TROW, Publisher, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York.

For sale by all Newsmen.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price $1. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 50c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c.

Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 40c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the water-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers, T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 500 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 25; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 38. CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

CAUTION!!!

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

In the month of March last, the Executor of the estate of my son, the late William B. Moffat, obtained a preliminary injunction against John Moffat and George Roberts, enjoining them from manufacturing and selling the celebrated medicines known as MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, either under those names or under the names of "JOHN MOFFAT & COMPANY'S GENUINE VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS," and "JOHN MOFFAT & COMPANY'S GENUINE PHŒNIX BITTERS," or by whatsoever names the same may be designated. After hearing elaborate arguments on both sides, (Gouverneur Tillotson and James T. Brady for plaintiff, and Paris G. Clark and Ex-Judge L. B. Woodruff for defendants,) Judge Moncrief gave a decision in favor of the defendants in the following order: *Ordered*, That the motion for a continuance of the said injunction order be denied, and that the order requiring the defendants to show cause why said injunction order should not be granted be dismissed, and that said preliminary injunction order be, and the same is hereby vacated, with $10 costs.

The undersigned now announces to druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world that he is now amply prepared and ready to supply the public with the

GENUINE MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

As invented, established, and originally put up by him in 1835. That the public may hereafter be sure of obtaining old John Moffat's genuine medicines, they are now put up in a new style of boxes and bottles, and with new and costly labels, done in the best style of bank-note engraving. The genuine Pills as put up by John Moffat, have top, bottom, and side labels around each box, on each of which labels are the words "John Moffat & Co.'s Genuine Vegetable Life Pills," and the side label, which is printed in red ink, has the words "John Moffat & Co.'s Genuine Phœnix Bitters and Vegetable Life Pills—the most successful medicine of the age, good in all climates." The genuine Phœnix Bitters, as put up by John Moffat, are now put up in a larger and better bottle than heretofore, in which are blown the words "John Moffat & Co.'s Phœnix Bitters, New-York, Price $1," and pasted on the front of the bottle is a splendid new label containing a most perfect vignette likeness of John Moffat at his present age, now near four score years. By observing that these new labels are on the boxes and bottles, the purchaser will always be sure of having the original and genuine.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, as manufactured and put up by the original inventor, old John Moffat himself. The undersigned has the services of Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, a gentleman well known to the members of the Press throughout the country, and for the past twenty-five years proprietor of influential newspapers in Boston and New-York, to whom he has confided the general management of all the business appertaining to the sale of his medicines, to be hereafter known as

JOHN MOFFAT & CO.'S GENUINE VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Wholesale Dealers and Agents will be supplied on the usual terms.

Postmasters and General Storekeepers are solicited to act as Agents.

Old Agents can obtain a supply of the new style only from the undersigned. Their orders and wishes will be promptly attended to.

JOHN MOFFAT.

Principal Office No. 33 East 17th-st., New-York City.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.

T. A. BROUWER, (Late SMITH & BROUWER,) Importer and Manufacturer of NECK TIES. 46 Murray Street.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION

Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, (Near corner of Fulton.) Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.

DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CAUTION.—Beware of any other Uterine Catholicon. Use nothing but the Catholicon marked "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," having the seal of the Graefenberg Company and the name of JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., on the outside wrapper, and his signature on the inside label.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

—On Saturday night, June 13, an immense crowd gathered in front of the residence of Brig.-Gen. Emory, commanding defences of New-Orleans. The General was loudly cheered, and in response to repeated calls made a few remarks. He said the Mississippi was now in our possession, and will never be abandoned. He referred in patriotic terms to the recent glorious victories of our arms, and in conclusion, called upon them to give three cheers for the officers and soldiers of the army and navy who have achieved our success. The cheers were given with a will, the band played the National airs, and the torch-light procession moved off, to display their enthusiasm in other parts of the city.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Olympus	July 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	July 14	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	July 14	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	July 25	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Caroline	Aug. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .... 5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF MRS. ELLEN DAVIS, RECENTLY FROM New-Orleans, with her child, will send her address to EDWARD BARRY, Box No. 138 Times office, she will hear from her husband.

"PETER'S" MASTER IS VERY ANXIOUS *to hear from his sister. A letter may be safely addressed,* as of old, if sent immediately. Write at once and fully.

DRY GOODS

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!
CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice. 5,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks, Reduced to 50 cents per yard. 2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents. The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.
ALSO,
Silk Grenadines, Bareges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.
Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

A GREAT REDUCTION
IN DRY GOODS
FOR THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.
OVER $60,000 WORTH
OF
SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED,
POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES,
VALENCIAS, BAREGES AND BAREGE ROBES,
DOMESTIC COTTONS, LINENS,
TOWELINGS, CRASHES, TARLETANS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
TO BE SOLD OFF AT A
REDUCTION OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ON THE COST PRICE.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY. W. R. ROBERTS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
CLEARING OUT!!!
STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY, SILKS and LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
MITTS, GLOVES and HOSIERY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS AND
OSTRICH FEATHERS.
—ALSO—
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, MALINE LACES, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

R. H. MACY.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.—PREparatory to making extensive alterations and improvements in my already large and commodious store, I will offer for sale for the next thirty days one of the largest and best selected stocks of Summer Dress Goods ever exhibited in Brooklyn, together with other Summer Goods, at a very great reduction in prices—being determined to reduce my stock to the lowest possible point, to make room for an extensive stock of goods for the Autumn trade. WALTER LOCKWOOD, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.
THE SUPERIORITY
of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.
FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Warerooms, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.
Warerooms No. 151 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

VIOLIN-PIANOS—MANUFACTURED UNDER the patents and superintendence of S. B. Driggs, are superior in volume and purity of tone to any in the world. Price $500 to $800. They may be seen at the warerooms No. 767 Broadway, or at the Proprietor's, J. B. PECK, No. 579 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 75 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6½, 7 and 7¼ octaves.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR, lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 140 [illegible], New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED IN THE country by a most trustworthy Protestant girl as cook in a gentleman's family and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands the care of milk and butter and will be found a most reliable and valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as plain cook or general servant; does up linen in style, or chambermaid or waitress; wages $7 per month; City or country. Call or address No. 133 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A YOUNG WOMAN a situation as good plain cook and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 East 28th-st., in the milk depot.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH WOman is desirous of a situation as first-class cook; has good City recommendations, and will go to the country. Inquire at No. 119 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSED cook, a situation in a private family. Apply this day (Monday,) at 10 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS GOOD COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant servant, who is a smart and experienced worker, desires a situation in City or country; has the highest testimonials; is a superior laundress. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook or laundress; does up linens in fine style; is an excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and game. Call or address No. 182 East 23d-st., for two days. Wages $8 per month.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as above, or will do general housework; good City reference. Apply at No. 3 White-place, 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chamberwork or light housework; no objection to the country. Call at No. 142 Smith-st., corner of Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Scotch Protestant woman, with good references from her former place, is desirous of obtaining a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as children's maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; advertiser operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; understands family sewing; has a first-class City reference; is a Protestant; wishes to go to the country; will be heard of for two days. Address M., Box No. 138 Times Office.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse, one who has acted in that capacity for a good many years, and is fully competent of *the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and can bring it up by hand, if required. Can be seen for two* days; has the very best of City reference, at No. 947 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman with good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable Protestant woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS THIS DAY, AT HENDERSON'S Servants' Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, for ten excellent, most respectable Protestant servants, cooks, nurses, chambermaids, and general housework. Also, one hundred other superior servants. Can be seen daily waiting for situations, both in city and country.

MALES.

AS BARKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as barkeeper, clerk in a grocery store, or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an active and experienced young man who can give good reference. Address GROCERY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as general clerk in any good mercantile business or office, by an experienced young man, who can give first-class reference as to character and ability. Address BUSINESS, care of the Merchant's Clerk's Advertising office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman; he fully understands is in every manner; good reference given. Address C., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion, as coachman, and to assist in or take care of a small garden, by a single man, with six years' experience in the above capacity; that he is respectable and knows his business his references will show; can milk. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging, and can produce first-class references. Address R. D., Box No. 200 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—A very respectable young man from Canada wishes a situation to take care of horses, drive, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; work in garden, &c.; fully understands the treatment of horses, driving, &c.; is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and will be found a most respectable, careful and valuable man. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—SITuation wanted by a very steady and respectable young man to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; has had twelve years' experience in this country; understands milking, kitchen gardening, &c.; never drinks liquor, and will be found a careful and responsible man; excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by a Protestant man, a situation as coachman and gardener; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

AS PRACTICAL GARDENER.—WANTED, by a single man, a situation as practical gardener; is fully competent; City references; wages moderate. Address GARDENER, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS PORTER.—WANTED BY A STEADY, REspectable man, a situation as porter in a wholesale store; good references from his last employers. Address for three days, I. T. R., Box 200 *Times* Office.

AS VALET.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS valet, or to take care of an invalid; has lived in that capacity nine years; reference to distinguished physicians and private families. Apply, for two days, to Dr. LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, AS WAITER IN A private family, a situation; the advertiser has lived with credit in the first families in New-York, to whom he refers; no objection to the country. Apply to J. MORRIS, cor. University-place and 12th-st., for two days.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A GARDENER, COOK and dairy-woman's situations wanted, by a man and wife (Protestants)—no family—or would take charge of a small place; *can give good recommendations. Call at or* address Mr. SMITH'S seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—*A SITUATION AS WORKMAN IN A* wholesale store; is able and willing, and can produce good recommendations. Address THOMAS M., Box No. 250 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN TO travel and get orders for hoop skirts; one who has had experience as an agent or in the dry goods trade preferred. Application must be made within ten days. Direct to D. & CO., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A COLored woman as waitress and chambermaid; must thoroughly understand her business and bring best references. Wages $8. Apply to J. BAILEY, Barnum's Museum.

WANTED—IN A STATIONERY STORE IN THE lower part of the city an active, intelligent, and honest youth about 17 years of age who resides with his parents. One familiar with the business preferred. Address Box 4,202 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A GROCERY STORE, A LIGHT porter, also a boy about 14 years of age; must reside with his parents in the lower part of the City. Apply at No. 309 Water-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

A NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, as nurse and chambermaid, a Protestant girl, having first-class City references. Apply at the advertising desk of this Office.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE, by which a great deal of money can be made. The article of great use and necessity. Sure in its operation, very simple, cheaply made and affording large profits. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

100,000 FEET DRY BLACK WALNUT; also, seasoned pine, key stuff, &c., for piano use, for sale by A. & N. CHAPIN, foot of West 22d-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE A. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., 82x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 304 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and brick enough to rebuild a factory, a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in 20 minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 20 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS ON DEAN AND BERGEN sts., between New-York and Nostrand avs., Brooklyn. These lots are very desirable, and in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements. Apply to CHARLES G. JUDSON, No. 44 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT ESTATE FOR SALE.—IN THE State of New-Jersey, a valuable country seat for sale, with 230 acres of land attached, one hour and a half from New-York, on high, commanding and level ground. The mansion has a frontage of about 140 feet, including wings, and is of the most commodious construction and of Grecian architecture. The hall is 20 feet wide for about 60 feet, intersected at right angles by another one of about 22 feet wide by 70 or 80 feet, opening into spacious drawing-rooms, library, office, dining-room, steward's and housekeeper's rooms, &c. Stairway, upper and lower halls, and lower and upper rooms, arranged and appropriate for a gentleman's residence on a liberal scale. Large lawn, and filled with forest trees of many years' growth. Water brought into the house; also, to supply a fountain in the front lawn. Stables, coach and outbuildings on the most liberal plan. Beautiful [illegible] cottage and lodge; costly hammered stone walls for 1,200 to 1,500 feet in front of the mansion. A mill of six-horse power on the place, for the purposes of the farm and family use, with all the improvements of milling machinery, fine bolting, &c. Fruits, shrubs and flowers in abundance; drives through all the meadows, lots and pastures; fields properly divided, fenced and gated. All in all, a grand old residence, accessible by railway and convenient to the City. A purchaser is invited, and further information given by HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY property, a valuable place on Staten Island, containing 16 acres of good land with large cottage, barn, gardener's house, &c., with extensive walks finely shaded with forest trees; a fine garden, vines and fruit trees in great abundance; has a large front on the plank road, and within two miles of steamboat landing at Clifton, commanding a fine view of the bay and ocean. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A VERY DEsirable place in Westchester County, on the main road leading to Yonkers, and about a quarter of a mile above Kingsbridge, convenient to cars and steamboat. The house is well built, contains 10 rooms, and furnished in modern style. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to A. H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES OF land at Edgewater, on the Hudson, four miles *north of Weehawken Ferry, on the river road to Fort Lee. The steamer Thomas E. Hulse, from foot of Spring-*st., lands near the place several times a day. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. B. FOSDICK, Esq., No. 26 Spruce-st., or of ROBERT BAYARD, Esq., No. 12 Wall-st., who resides at the adjoining place.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, &c.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

$2,000—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH good barn, garden, and fruit-trees, situate near the village of Mamaroneck, fifteen minutes' walk from the depot, and within one hour's ride from the City. Part may remain on bond and mortgage. Address B. R., Mamaroneck.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy place on the Sound, 1¼ hours by New-Haven Railroad from the City. House and grounds in perfect order. Will be let only to a small and careful family. Apply at No. 2 Cliff-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., UNTIL April 1, a neat cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from ferry. Apply to THOS. L. TAYLOR, Hanover Bank.

FARMS.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALLer place or a house and lot, the elegant farm of 210 acres, in a high state of cultivation, beautifully located on the banks of the Hudson, midway of Stockport and Coxsackie depots, Hudson River Railroad. Half mile of handsome river front, and many beautiful building sites. Good sized dwelling, with stone kitchen, boiler room, and two wood-houses contiguous; smoke-house, ice-house, spring-house, two barns, hay press, two carriage houses, two pig-pens, two corn-cribs, hen-house, large cow and horse stables, extensive sheds, ox-cart house, carpenter shop, farming utensils of every kind in good order, stock, household furniture. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent., to suit the purchaser. DANIEL B. ALGER, Stockport, Columbia Co.

FARM FOR SALE—HIGHLY CULTIVATED, very productive, large superior buildings, abundance of all varieties of fruit, in excellent order, convenient to the City, well fenced and watered, and terms to suit. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FARMS, Country Seats and Residences, in the vicinity of New-York, for sale and exchange. Also, City and Brooklyn property, Western lands, City and country hotels, &c. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 23 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LET—RENT $500, THE FINE THREE-STORY basement and sub-cellar house No. 317 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Ridgewood water, gas and fixtures; house in complete order. Apply to or address JEFFERSON E. WILLIAMS, architect, 135 and 137 Broadway, room 9.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Large first-class brown-stone three-story house, in one of the best localities in the city; all improvements. Apply to SANDFORD & CORNELL, No. 15 Court-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FACTORY WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—Water power preferred, within ten hours' travel of New-York; power 15 to 25 horses; floor space of about 5,000 sup. feet; business unobjectionable to proprietor or neighborhood. If near a pleasant village preferred. Terms must be reasonable for purchase or hire. J. B. HYDE, No. 10 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 30TH AND 40TH sts.; possession to be taken early in October; house must have modern conveniences and good table (private table preferred.) For good accommodation and table a liberal price will be paid. Address box No. 4,200 Post-office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, in a first-class house, convenient to Wall-st. or South Ferry. Apply at No. 10 State-st., opposite Garden-st., Brooklyn.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARMhouse in this State, distant from the City about one hour, for a gentleman, wife, a young lady, child, infant and servant. Address, stating location and terms, without which no notice will be taken, EDWARD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A gentleman, wife and daughter, (9 years old,) for a few weeks, in a pleasant, healthy location, convenient to depot, within two hours' ride of the City. Address W. E., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, stating location, distance from depot, terms and references.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD ON FORT Hill in a private family, on easy terms. Steamboat leaves Spring-st. and 20th and 30th sts. at 10, 2 and 5 o'clock. Fare 10 cents. J. CAMPBELL, Fort Lee, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, for himself, two children and nurse, in some quiet family near the City. Address W., Box No. 1,267 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A VERY FEW PERSONS can be accommodated at a beautifully shaded farm-house. Apply to Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y., is now open for the season. Persons wishing pleasant rooms can be accommodated. H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badges, at the Catskill steamboat landings, and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

THE "WINDERMERE HOUSE," ON GREENWOOD LAKE.—Cool, invigorating, buoyant atmosphere, beautiful mountain and lake scenery, fine fishing, boating, &c. Through tickets to the house by Erie Railway, foot of Chambers-st., via Chesterville or Warwick.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
PRIZE GOODS.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn,
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863,
At 12 o'clock M., as follows:
43 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
19 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
650 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Ratti, Hortense, Ranger, Relampago, Maggie Fulton, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
19 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
24 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
40 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
8 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
3 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
32 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
37 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISLAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.
Also, immediately thereafter at Roosevelt Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:
20 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
2½ Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
8 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.
Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE
OF
PRIZE PROPERTY.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.
BY
BURDETT, JONES & CO.
BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
5,000 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS
from the following vessels:

ANNA,	HORTENSE,
ALABAMA,	LINNETT,
ASCENSION,	IDA,
ALLIGATOR,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
CLOTILDA,	MAGGIE FULTON,
CLARA,	MATTIE,
DOLPHIN,	ROSALIE,
L. DUDLEY,	RELAMPAGO,
DIANA,	THERESA No. 2,
EUGENIE,	JOE FLANNER,
EAGLE,	JUNIPER,
ELISHA BECKWITH,	NEPTUNE,
A. J. HODGE,	SEA BIRD.
HANDY,	

Consisting of as follows: Axes, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Boots, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Cloves, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Chests, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Enamel Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod,) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Shot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, Zinc, &c., &c.
Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.
The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.
FRIDAY, July 31,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
SPECIAL SALE.
By order of the Stonington Railroad Company, $150,000 of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad,) redeemable in 1876, interest payable February and August. These bonds are a part of $250,000, which are issued to redeem the bonds due Aug. 1, 1863, and cover the sole liabilities of the Company, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Granite City*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.
N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,300 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 11 bales of Gunny Bags.
July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sargeant*, consisting of about 40 bales of Cotton. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
July 23, 1863.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY, July 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of genteel household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of English Brussels and tapestry carpets, rosewood parlor suits, in crimson and maroon brocatel, made to order, and nearly new, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedroom furniture, enameled cottage suits, mahogany book-cases and wardrobes, elegant carved oak buffet, made by Roux, cost $450; hall stand and chairs, mahogany tables, oak sofas and chairs, spring and hair mattresses.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of 18th and G sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1863.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1863, at the Quartermaster's Warehouse on New-York-av., between 18th and 19th sts.
Ten tons of rags, more or less.
Terms cash. E. E. CAMP,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

Ctf....No. 318	$57,920 83	In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,022	250,102 41	Co., Trustees.
Ctf....No. 416	5,626 03	In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,023	8,827 50	Co.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange-place.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av., on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av. corner 37th-st.) Rev. Drs. Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 666 Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at PAR for UNITED STATES BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1862, bearing Six (6) per cent. interest in GOLD COIN, commonly known as FIVE-TWENTIES.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.
We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.
Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.
THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.
Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.
Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office. WM. H. EMERSON,
Treasurer.

MONTEZUMA COPPER MINING COMPANY—TERRITORY OF NEW-MEXICO.—Capital $1,500,000, or 15,000 shares, of $100 each.—This Company has a special charter from the Legislature of the Territory of New-Mexico. Its property consists of 70,000 acres mineral land, located within a short distance of Santa Fé, the capital of the Territory. The railroad to California is laid out within two miles of the greatest part of the land. There are on the property numerous veins of lead, copper, silver, gold-bearing quartz, &c., &c.; one of the veins of copper, is 21 feet wide, and has been traced 800 yards, and assays 70 per cent. pure copper. The Company offer for sale on favorable terms 5,000 shares, set aside expressly for the working capital. For further particulars, plans and surveys, apply to J. J. FLANAGAN, President, office No. 44 Pine-st., third floor.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN R. R. CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY notice is hereby given to all the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders of said Company, that meetings of the said Bondholders will be held at the office of said Company, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, on Thursday, the 30th of July instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to consider various questions of interest and importance which will then be presented.
WM. B. OGDEN, President.
Approved. S. J. TILDEN, Trustee of First Mort.
S. W. HUTCHINGS,
Trustee of Second Mortgage.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.
THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:
Bonds due Aug. 1, 1863.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1862.
Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I am prepared to pay interest on the Income Bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company to the 1st day of June, less Government tax, and to give in exchange for said bonds a coupon 2d mortgage bond, interest payable June and December, agreeable to vote of Board Directors, June, 1862. Holders will present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st., for the exchange and payment of interest. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
Late Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.—We have opened Transfer Books for the transfer of stock of this Company in this City, at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-st.
Holders of stock certificates in the old Company must send them to A. S. DOWNS, Secretary of the Consolidated Company, for exchange.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, CHARLES L. FROST, JULIUS WADSWORTH, } Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1863.
COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS will be paid on and after Aug. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, prepare for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st. WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS SOLD AT A DIScount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 39 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.
5,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive.
150,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 23d-st.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS' PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
TALLCOTT & UNDERHILL.

DIVIDENDS

NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GREENWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five per Cent.*, payable free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.
JOHN S. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1863.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.
Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 12th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons therefor.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend, from the earnings of the company for six months ending 30th June ult., of Three Per Cent., free of the United States income tax, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and be reopened on Tuesday, the 11th day of August.
G. F. LLOYD, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, next. The transfer books will be closed from date until 4th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared an Extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the first day of August next. In future the Dividends will be paid on the first days of February and August. The transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 178 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER MOTT-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
July 22, 1863.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to shareholders on and after Aug. 1, free of Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed from 21st inst. to day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 76 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 4 Hanover-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT CO.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, next. The transfer-books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 135 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CROTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE No. 180 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.................................$200,000.
This Company is now prepared to issue Policies against
LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE
At current rates.
DIRECTORS:
ANDREW WESSON, President.

HENRY YOUNG	No. 22 John-st.
JAMES SUYDAM	No. 39 Nassau-st.
FISHER HOWE	Brooklyn White Lead Co.
WM. H. SMITH	firm of Wm. H. Smith & Sons.
JOHN WATSON	firm of Thorne, Watson & Dubman.
WM. W. HURLBUT, late firm of Hurlbut, Van Volkenburgh & Co.	
F. W. MEYER	firm of H. & F. W. Meyer.
JAMES DEMAREST	firm of Dowley, Corners & Co.
S. M. BLAKE	No. 31 West 36th-st.
JOHN A. HADDEN	firm of Hadden & Co.
J. R. SCHUYLER	firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham.
C. P. BURDETT	firm of Burdett & Everett.
E. L. BUSHNELL	No. 35 Spruce-st.
WM. C. READ	firm of Read, Drexel & Co.
JAMES D. SMITH	firm of James Low & Co.
E. L. CORNING	firm of H. K. Corning, Son & Co.
JOHN E. WYLIE	firm of Wylie & Wade.
SETH W. HALE	firm of Carter, Hale & Co.
EZRA M. FROST	firm of Cunningham, Frost & Throckmorton.
ALBERT JEWETT	firm of Albert Jewett & Co.
C. B. KNEVALS	firm of Wylie & Knevals.
C. W. BLOSSOM	late firm of B. Blossom & Son.
JAMES P. WENMAN	No. 146 Pearl-st.
D. S. BARNES	firm of D. S. Barnes & Co.
THATCHER M. ADAMS	firm of Adams & Young.
A. G. PHELPS STOKES	firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co.
C. W. BURTON	firm of Bentley & Burton.
EDWARD TODD	firm of Mabie, Todd & Co.
J. NELSON TAPPAN	No. 77 Water-st.
A. S. RICHARDS	firm of Richards & Whiting.
JAMES M. GRIGGS	firm of Lawrence, Griggs & Kingsbury.
C. S. PARSONS, Jr.	firm of C. S. Parsons & Sons.
WM. WALTER PHELPS	No. 46 Wall-st.
C. H. POND	firm of Cooper & Pond.

SILAS C. BUTLER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, SILVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LARGE BLACK HORSES, 16½ HANDS high, 4 and 5 years old, long tails, beautiful figures for carriage or coupe, well broken to harness and of great endurance; perfectly sound. Price $800. Apply to W. BAILY LANG, No. 54 Cliff-st.

JULY 1863

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED: FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (70th edition,) 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary ailments and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Anatomical Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of [illegible] WARNER, New Nassau-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. [illegible] Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (upstairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—Courrier des Etats Unis [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 59 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedy for diseases of a private character. [illegible] years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. [illegible]

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 59 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, [illegible] syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. [illegible] Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. [illegible]

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in seven days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. [illegible] WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 59 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 14 Duane-st. [illegible] No. 3 City Hall-place [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," [illegible] Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York [illegible] Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 15 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra, and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Especially for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 59 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 59 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 59 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DEFORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; *cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less* than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN WHO has had fifteen years experience as a sugar planter and boiler in the West Indies and Louisiana, conducting some of the largest plantations, and being well acquainted with the system of free labor, would be glad to make an arrangement with a gentleman about to embark in sugar planting in the South. He is a first-rate planter, sugar boiler and rum distiller, as his testimonials will prove. Answer, stating where and when an interview may be had, to A. B., care of John L. Roberts, at Herring & Co.'s, No. 251 Broadway.

ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH FROM THREE to five hundred dollars, in an old established and profitable brokerage and commission business; location and associations first-class; will bear investigation. Address L. O. C., Box No. 201 Times Office. Only principals treated with.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A LARGE GALlery, where a fine business has been done for years, the only one in a town of 12,000 inhabitants, one hour from New-York, to rent low. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

A COUNTRY MERCHANT DESIRING A partner with cash capital, or of disposing of his entire business, or of having a clerk who can loan his employer $2,000, will address in confidence M. M., Box No. 134 Times Office.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn. To be delivered as early as practicable, bidders to state the time of deliveries.

80,000 pounds of SMOKED HAMS, cured in the best manner, canvassed and packed in air-tight tierces with four iron hoops.

120,000 pounds FRESH BEEF, put up as for the Navy, in four-pound cans hermetically sealed, and packed in suitable wooden cases.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head-lined and bungs sealed.

400,000 pounds of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. To be packed in fifty-pound cans of tin of good quality hermetically sealed; cans to be packed in strong wooden cases, four in each.

100 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL. The barrels to have two iron hoops and to be full head-lined.

1,000 bushels of the first quality NEW WHITE BEANS, well cleaned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels to be full head-lined with green hickory.

75,000 pounds of prime RICE, in clean, good, stout [illegible] barrels [illegible]

[illegible] pounds first quality [illegible] HOMINY, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

100,000 pounds prime RIO COFFEE, to be packed in barrels [illegible]

200,000 pounds prime Rio COFFEE, to be roasted, ground and packed in [illegible]

Parties offering to furnish Coffee [illegible]

200,000 pounds of [illegible] COFFEE SUGAR, or clean, dry, raw SUGAR, barrels to be sound [illegible] full head-lined.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids [illegible] the Whisky Vinegar [illegible] the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels [illegible] kind and quality [illegible]

20,000 pounds good, hard, SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

3,000 bushels of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

20,000 pounds PEPPER (black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

25,000 pounds first quality DRIED APPLES, in strong, tight barrels.

1,000 pounds first quality DRIED PEACHES, in strong, tight half-barrels.

1,400 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs; each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and [illegible]

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, as well as of [illegible] packages, &c., must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn-meal, Beans, Peas, Rice, Hominy, Tea, Sugar, Candles, Salt, Pepper and Dried Fruit must be in small boxes of [illegible] fully labeled [illegible]

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head [illegible]

[illegible]

Certificates of [illegible]

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples, by [illegible], President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. E. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED by the undersigned, for the following supplies, viz.:
Uniform Jackets, Lt. Artillery Privates;
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry Privates;
Trowsers, Foot;
Trowsers, Mounted;
Drawers, Canton Flannel;
Shirts, Grey Woolen;
Blankets, Woolen;
Blankets, Rubber Poncho Tent;
Blouses, Lined;
Blouses, Unlined;
Bootees, Pegged and Sewed;
Stockings;
Uniform Hats;
Haversacks;
Canteens, (complete;)
Camp Kettles;
Mess Pans;
Forage Caps;
Cap Covers;
Kerseys (standard;)
Thread, Dark Blue, Nos. 30 and 35;
Storm Flags;
Storm Halliards;
Regimental Colors;
Cavalry Standards;
Cavalry Guidons;
Basting Cotton;
Plaid Linseys;
Brown Drills, (standard;)

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible parties—guarantors must sign their own names—agreeing that the party making the proposal will enter into a contract, if the award is made to him, and the bids must state explicitly the quantity to be furnished and the time of delivery. In all cases samples must accompany the bid, and it must be distinctly stated that the proposal is on a standard regulation goods.

The supplies must be delivered in good, new packages, containing such quantities as may be directed, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouses in this City.

Written contracts (of which this advertisement shall be made a part,) will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them, in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

The attention of bidders is called to the following extracts from the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862:

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned; Provided, That all rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States, for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall furnish supplies of any kind to the army or navy, shall be required to mark or distinguish the same with the name or names of the contractors so furnishing *said supplies, in such manner as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may respectively direct,* and no supplies of any kind shall be received, unless so marked and distinguished.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That whenever any contractor for Subsistence, Clothing and Ammunition, Munitions of War, and for every description of supplies for the Army and Navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of fraud, or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the Court-martial shall adjudge, and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the Army and Navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the Land or Naval forces of the United States, for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the Government of the Land and Naval forces of the United States.

Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, 1863.

The right to reject any bids deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order, Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. General.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with samples, will be received at the Inspector's office of Provisions and Clothing, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 31st July next, for the following articles, viz.:
60,000 yards Blue Flannel.
40,000 yards Blue Satinet.
15,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
3,000 pair Calf Skin Shoes.
3,000 pair Woolen Socks.
2,000 Mattresses.

To be delivered at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, without additional charge, immediately upon acceptance of offers.

Standard Samples of above articles can be seen at said Inspection.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the City Treasurer, Newark, N. J., up to 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., for the purchase of Thirty Newark City "Permanent Improvement Bonds" for One Thousand Dollars each, dated July 1, 1863, having twenty years to run, at Six Per Cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year. The proposals should be addressed to the City Treasurer, and indorsed, "Proposals for the City Loan."
CHAS. T. GRAY, City Treasurer.
NEWARK, N. J., July 15, 1863.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & Co., Nos. 215 and 211 Water-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers streets; for a sewer in Essex-street from Delancey to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of [illegible] and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of William-street, from Pearl to Chambers-street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, [illegible] Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. Also, the lot at [illegible] corner of Second-avenue [illegible]

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessors' map of the Ward by Ward numbers [illegible]

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers [illegible]

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 23, 1863.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August on all unpaid water rents. T. S. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to said Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Willcox & Gibb's, &c., at manufacturers' prices. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 443 West-st.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, will be dispatched
From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. | From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.
And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin, from ... $95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables ... $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food ... $50
Steerage, with superior accommodations ... $30
Prices of passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage apply only to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	
GEORGIA	2,870	Grundell	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA	2,160	Brooking	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,880	Milburn	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,879	Pearce	[illegible]

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 20 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First-class ... $60 }
Second-class ... 40 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class ... 25 }
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,350 Horse-power, 5,888 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 5,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship ADRIATIC will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin ... [illegible]
Second Cabin ... [illegible]
Steerage ... [illegible]
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents, SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec on SATURDAY, Aug. 1.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $77. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35.00, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. JOHN A. POST, Carrying the United States Mail, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
No freight received after Friday.
For freight or passage, (having unsurpassed accommodations,) apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new side-wheel U. S. Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, Commander.
In consequence of the opening of the Mississippi River, the EVENING STAR will sail for NEW-ORLEANS instead of HAVANA, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, N. R. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, July 29; has splendid accommodations for a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday ... Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday ... Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... Saturday ... Aug. 15
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship CELLA, 2,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH, will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.
First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30—payable in United States currency.
For passage only apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE STEAMER CELLA WILL COMMENCE discharging, under General Order, at Pier No. 13 East River, at noon, on MONDAY, the 27th inst. Consignees are requested to send their permits to No. 26 Broadway. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership and will continue the business of the late firm of J. T. SMITH & CO., under the same name and style, at the same place, Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.
J. TRUMBULL SMITH, GEORGE WORTHINGTON, JAMES N. TOWNSEND.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1863.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day sold out all my interest in the firm of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., to MURPHY & GRISWOLD, and they alone are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. W. A. CHILDS.
New-York, July 21, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm. NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
New-York, July 1, 1863.

ALL BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS in August, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 600 Broadway, can obtain good situations in stores, offices or banks. They learn healthy, manly habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practi-[illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼. N. B.—On THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroads for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 4 P. M. The 4 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls [illegible] A. M. on Mondays. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, 6:15 and 8:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:30 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:00 A. M., stopping at all stations south, at and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 6 P. M.; White Plains, [illegible] Williamsbridge, [illegible] Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations [illegible] for White Plains, 6 P. M.; Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:20 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:45, 10:30 A. M., 12:00, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED Accommodation.—Leave James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Farmingdale and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 8:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leave Yaphank at 3:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:
From Chambers-st. | From Thirty-first-st.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M. | [illegible] A. M. and [illegible]
3:15 and 5 P. M. | [illegible] and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. | 10:57 P. M.
On SUNDAYS, at 6:30 P. M. from 31st-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer [illegible] (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, [illegible] by taking the 10:30 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there two hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden, and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M. and 4:30 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. Chas. Post, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Thirtieth-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving in Saratoga 9 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.—On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave [illegible] Pier at 9 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, [illegible] Pier, at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroads to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers. New-York, May 12, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. B. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the season, leave Pier No. 23 East River (James-slip) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. King, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. Powes, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12½, 3¼. Spring-st. at 9½, 12¾, 3½. [illegible] Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection.—The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

WANTED—TO CHARTER—A SMALL SIDE-wheel steamboat for a short route, for 60 or 90 days, with the privilege of buying at the fulfillment of the charter. Address CAPT. H. T. STOCK, Steamboat Office, No. 332 West-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 30th-st., North River, at 7; Spring-st., 8¼; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SIDE-wheel steamboats, and the barges RHINEBECK, LEXINGTON and ANNA; also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow. HENRY HALLAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges [illegible] between Vestry and Laight sts.

THE TURF.

RUNNING RACES AT SARATOGA.

The Summer meeting at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for running races, will be held on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August. Several races will be run each day. All the horses recently at the Paterson, Philadelphia and Centreville meetings, with others from Kentucky and the Canadas, will be in attendance, and capital racing is anticipated.
Races to commence at 11 o'clock each day.
Tickets of admission, $1.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—On THURSDAY, July 30, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., a match of $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons. D. Tallman names blk. g. *Henry Clay*, wagon and driver to weigh [illegible] pounds; H. Woodruff names b. g. *Norwood*, wagon and driver to weigh [illegible] pounds. Cars will leave the Fulton and Williamsburgh ferries every five minutes for East New-York, and South ferry every hour, for the Course, returning when the race is over.
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. [illegible] Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
Commencing on MONDAY, July 27, 1863.
ONE WEEK MORE, and POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK of
SANDFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, NEGRO MINSTRELS, DANCERS, and COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS.
This splendid band has acquired unbounded popularity during their short engagement, but their previous engagements forbid a longer stay at the Museum [illegible]
OTHER RICH NOVELTIES
[illegible]
THIS THE LAST WEEK POSITIVELY of this talented [illegible]
TROUPE OF ETHIOPIANS,
hence this week is the last to witness their
RICH AND LAUGHABLE PERFORMANCES.
They have prepared a
SPLENDID BILL OF FARE
for their last week's entertainment [illegible]
THE OLD AMERICAN MUSEUM
[illegible]
THE COOLEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE
place in the City.
ONE WEEK MORE ALSO AND
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the celebrated Tight-Rope Performers, Gymnasts and Pantomimists, the
[illegible] BROTHERS,
whose feats of agility and daring [illegible]
[illegible]
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES
Daily at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS.
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monkey Dens, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
Under the management of Miss EMILY THORNE and Mr. MARK SMITH.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE SEASON, and
THIRD WEEK OF
Mr. FRANK WOOD'S
New and highly successful Burlesque,
LEAH, THE FORSOOK.
In which Mr. [illegible]
And the talented Company are nightly received with peals of laughter.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"Capital burlesque, admirable acting, delightful music. [illegible] We have had nothing so good since the days of Mitchell's Olympic."—[illegible]
"The burlesque was a complete success."—N. Y. Times.
"The best burlesque ever written by an American."
"For almost the first time in New-York, we have a company all of which are good burlesque actors."—N. Y. World.
"The piece has achieved a perfect success."—[illegible]
"Abounds in good jokes, bad puns, (all the funnier for that,) capital songs, and is admirably mounted."—N. Y. Daily News.
"Has made a decided hit, and is received with shouts of laughter and bursts of applause."—N. Y. Express.
[illegible]—*Messager Franco-Americain*.
The burlesque will be played
EVERY EVENING.
Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Sol Smith, Jr., C. Peters; Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan and Mrs. Floyd in the cast.
On MONDAY and TUESDAY the performance will commence with the charming comedietta of
LOAN OF A LOVER.
SATURDAY, Aug. 1,
BENEFIT OF MR. SETCHELL.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... MR. WM. WHEATLEY.
THE BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE COUNTRY.
[illegible]
EVERY EVENING,
[illegible]
THE THIRD MONTH.
John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama, entitled the
DUKE'S MOTTO,
THE GREAT SUCCESS
Of which is beyond
ALL PRECEDENT,
[illegible] persons having witnessed this
PEERLESS AND BEAUTIFUL PLAY.
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
MR. COLLINS,
who has bought the sole right of representation of the Duke's Motto in America, as
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "When Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
In his remarkable personation of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
With a distribution of characters embracing every name connected with
THIS UNEQUALED COMPANY.
Splendid new Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, [illegible]
GRAND DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET.
And delightful selections of Music, under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
Is a reliable Educational Exchange;
For all who seek well qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For giving Parents information of good schools.
NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.
Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (Visiting Professor to the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. Booth, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 574 Broadway.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, (1847.) U. S. CHURCH AGENCY and U. S. BUSINESS AGENCY, (1863.) 16 years, suiting nearly every institution, family and firm. Union and perseverance will do anything. Education is the hope of our country.
E. H. WILCOX, office of Belmont Hotel, No. 132 Fulton-st., fulfilling all appointments.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. *For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.*

THE FALL SESSION OF THE GREENWICH INSTITUTE will begin Sept. 8. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. Boys thoroughly prepared for business life or college. Strict attention given to manners and character. Military drill practiced. Five vacancies. For circulars apply to HARRY PECK, Principal, Greenwich, Conn.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park, WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys at New-Rochelle. The twentieth term will open on the 7th of September. Restricted to lads under 12 years.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 16.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 28 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF SEVERAL years experience in teaching, and who understands the management of youth, desires the principalship of an academy, or would undertake the classical department of an institution where a first-class teacher is required; testimonials from gentlemen of very high standing can be furnished; an interview or a correspondence is solicited. Address ALPHA, Box No. 157 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER desires an engagement; she is well qualified in the English branches, drawing, painting, and the rudiments of Latin, Spanish, French and music. No objection to go West or to Cuba. Address MINNIE FLOYD, New-Haven, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, and of Andover Theological Seminary, who contemplates passing the coming year in Europe, is desirous of engaging as private tutor to some lad whom his guardians may wish to send abroad. The best of references will be given. Address P. O., Box No. [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Advices One Week Later, by the Scotia, Off Cape Race.

The News of the Battles of Gettysburgh in England.

Great Praise Awarded to the Army of the Potomac.

The London Times Does Not See the Ground of Mr. Lincoln's Hopeful Anticipations.

The Chances Heavily Against the Federals, Looking at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

EFFECT OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

The Answer of Russia to the Notes of the Three Powers.

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 24.
VIA HALIFAX, Saturday, July 25.

The steamship *Scotia*, from Liverpool on the 8th and Queenstown on the 9th inst., was boarded by the newspaper of the Associated Press at 10 o'clock this evening, and a summary of her news obtained.

The cotton pay the *Scotia* one week later.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 16th inst.

The steamship Bremen, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 16th inst.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th instant.

The steamship *Reale*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th instant.

There is great anxiety to know the final result of the letter between SEWARD and LAY. The English journals accord praise to the Union troops.

The morning *Post* says, except at Antietam, they always showed more steadiness.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks MEADE entitled to more credit than any Federal commander, he having, at a blow, altered the character of the conflict.

The *Times* does not yet see ground for Mr. LINCOLN'S hopeful anticipations. The principal struggle is to come. Looking at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson as well as at Pennsylvania, the *Times* estimates the chances as heavily against the Federals.

The *Times* says Mr. EVARTS, who visited London to assist Mr. ADAMS in international questions, returns home in the *Scotia*. The belief is that his presence has been useful, and that he has conducted his mission with satisfaction to all parties.

In the House of Commons, Lord CECIL asked whether compensation would be granted to Capt. BLAKELY for the detention of the steamer Gibraltar, late *Sumter*, and complained that the Government allowed themselves to be made the tool of Mr. ADAMS.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the Government were not aware that Capt. BLAKELY had sustained any injury by the detention, and he repudiated the idea of the Government being influenced by pressure from the American Minister.

Professor WHEATON has invented a system by which messages can be sent through an Atlantic cable three times quicker than by any known method.

FRANCE.

The Russian note delivered to France on the 27th is asserted to be very conciliatory. All the six points are admitted, to, but an amnesty to all laying down arms is proposed instead of an armistice.

The Polish insurrection continues active.

It is reported that France has or is about to renew overtures to England and Spain on the Mexican question.

BRAZIL.

RIO, Thursday, June 25.

Coffee 7,100@7,300 for good fresta.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

HALIFAX, Saturday, July 18.

The Paris journals publish a dispatch to the Emperor recording Gen. FOREY'S entry into the City of Mexico. The inhabitants are represented as enthusiastic for France and French intervention. The keys of the city in silver were offered to the Emperor by the municipality in an address to Gen. FOREY.

In Russia imperial decrees have been issued directing, in view of the present state of affairs, a fresh levy of troops in November.

PARIS, Sunday, July 19.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, announcing the Russian reply, states that the notes of the Three Powers were the minimum to which they could consent.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, in a telegram from Vienna, states that the reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF *does not entirely respond to the expectations of Austria, who will immediately consent to ulterior* measures with the Western Powers for attaining their common purpose.

The *Moniteur* announces that France has demanded from the Italian Government the surrender of the five brigands at Genoa, saying that the arrest constituted a violation of French rights.

The *Pays* believes that Russia's acts are not altogether satisfactory. The Western Powers still adhere to their programme.

Additional by the City of New-York.

HALIFAX, July 15.

It is asserted that the Spanish Government intends to nominate a distinguished personage to reopen the negotiations on the subject of Mexico.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, June 15.

COTTON.—Dhollers 460 rupees; 7 lb. piece goods, 8c. 41n., active. Twist, 21 1/4 annas. Linseed, 6c. 12n. Exchange on London, 2s. 0½d. Government securities, 4 per cents, 99¾; 5 per cents, 109¾; 5¾ per cents, 118¾. Freights dull. The outward mail arrived at Bombay on the 8th inst.

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Imports active and advancing.

CHINA.

CANTON, Friday, May 29.

Gray Shirtings, 6¼d. Cotts firm—but little doing. Water Twist, 16-24, 2d higher. Tea active. Total export to date, 112,750,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4s. 10½d.

SHANGHAE, Saturday, May 23.

Gray Shirtings improving. Tea—Congou quiet. Silk firm, but little doing. No. 3 Taeliee, 410 to 430—settlements in fortnight. Stocks, 300 bales. Exports to date, 70,125 bales. Exchange on London, 4s. 6¼d., on India, 369 rupees. Freights, 30s.

Commercial News by the Scotia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 18.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 37,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and 2,000 to exporters. The market has ruled firmer under the news from the United States for American and Surats, while other descriptions are ⅛d. lower. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 5,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were to speculators and exporters, the market closing steady. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	24d.	Middling Orleans	21¾d.
Fair Mobile	23¾d.	Middling Mobile	21¼d.
Fair Uplands	23d.	Middling Uplands	20¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 27,000 bales, of which 63,000 bales are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is firm, with an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—Are firmer, and Wheat and Corn slightly higher. Flour steady but quiet. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATTRA & Co., and GORDON, BROCK & Co. report: Flour firm; American 31s. 6d@35s. Wheat firmer and partially 1d. @2d. higher; Red Western and Southern 8s. 2d. @8s. 4d.; White Western and Southern 10s. @10s. 8d.; Corn firm and 3d. higher; Mixed 29s. 3d. @29s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef, firm. Pork, dull and tending downward. Bacon, quiet but steady. Butter, inactive. Tallow, steady.

POTASH—The Brokers' Circular reports Active, steady.

SUGAR, &c.—Coffee easier. Rice, very dull. Linseed Oil, steady. Cod Oil, quiet but steady. Rosin, steady at 3s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, nominal.

BOVILL, ENGLISH & Co. report Petroleum dull and unchanged; refined 2s. 4d. @2s. 6d.; crude, 2½ ₩ gal. Freights, dull.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18.

BREADSTUFFS—Mark Lane, Monday, July 13, and the week following, reports: Best English wheat realized 5s. 6d. @5s. 7d. Sales of Western and Canadian wheat were generally 1s. 6d. @2s. 6d. higher. Corn generally 1s. 6d. higher. Cotton—Cotton dull and prices 1d. @2d. lower. Rice steady. TEA very dull and tending downward. SUGAR dull and unchanged. LINSEED OIL SELLS dull and 1s. 6d. lower. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 40s. 6d. LINSEED OIL firm at 34s. 6d. @35s. 6d. for refined, and 32s. for crude.

American securities quiet and neutral.

Cotton closed on Friday at 20@20¼ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £75,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 18—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Market tending upward, but quotations unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18—P. M.

Consols 90 @ 90¼ for money.

Illinois Central shares 30¼@31¼ discount. Erie 40 @42.

HAVRE, Friday, July 17.

COTTON—Sales of week — bales; market dull and unchanged; New-Orleans fair ordinary 56f.; do low 55f. Stock in port 27,000 bales.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Champion, with $279,600 in Treasure.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 17th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing $279,600 in treasure, consigned as follows:

Order	$3,000	J. A. Norton & Co.	$10,000
D. McMurray & Co.	1,400	J. G. Parker & Son	1,400
Order	15,787	J. S. Cogbill	5,000
Order	29,136	G. H. Grant & Co.	7,000
Order	15,047	H. Cohn & Co.	14,000
F. R. R.Co.	5,424	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	31,716
Bailey & Morrill	9,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	23,000
J. G. Bloomhardt & Co.	25,000	Order	20,000
		Total	$279,600

The news by this arrival is of no importance.

FROM PANAMA.

The Attempted Revolution in Ecuador—The United States of Colombia—The Isthmus.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PANAMA, Friday, July 17, 1863.

The British mail steamer *Guayaquil*, from Guayaquil and intermediate ports, arrived here on the 15th inst. This steamer brings the following:

PANAMA.—For Southampton—3 ancona hats, 1 cask hats, 302 bales bark. For Liverpool—1 box merchandise, 907 bags cacao, 325 bales India rubber, 286 bales bark, 2 cases hats. For New-York—491 bags cacao, 25 bales orchilla, 67 bales India rubber, 161 hides. For Manzanilla—300 bags cacao. For Punta Arenas—2 serones hats. For Panama—710 bags cacao, 20 bags rice, 15 serones hats, 18 sacks starch, 104 pieces lumber, 116 bales tobacco, 45 bales India rubber, and 6 packages assorted merchandise.

TREASURE.—For England—4 pkgs., valued, $18,400. For Panama—9 pkgs., valued, $11,782 40. For New-York—1 ditto, $200. Total, $30,382 40.

There is not a word of news from Ecuador by this arrival. The revolution which was attempted, and of which you have been before advised, seems to have been entirely forgotten. Our latest advices from the interior of the United States of Colombia, represent that all is quiet, and the usual industries of the country being carried on successfully. The gold mines especially are yielding very largely.

The Archbishop of Bogota has given to his adhesion to the new Government, and acknowledged the right of the State to regulate its affairs without the interference of the Church.

This action will probably put an end to the disgraceful struggle maintained by the priests for supremacy in the political affairs of the country.

The last and most desperate of the honorable fraternity of the chain-gang were turned loose in our streets under the recent pardoning act of the Legislature, on the 11th inst., and in consequence the citizens of Panama are feeling quite insecure in the matters of property and life. If the Legislature can only be induced to pass such an act every year, the will be a glorious country for cut-throats and thieves of every description. As it is, there is little enough of security for a respectable man's rights even now.

The Legislature is still in session, and to all appearances may remain so until the terms of its members expire.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 25.

Business dull during the entire fortnight now closed. No improvement is looked for before the middle of August, as generally we have several dull weeks between the Spring and Fall trade. The price of new wheat seems established at 1½c. ₩ lb. The wool is mostly marketed. Mining stocks are active; Gould & Curry, $5,000 per foot; Ophir, $2,000. The second monthly dividend of $150 per foot has been declared by the Gould & Curry. A new silver mining district has been discovered in Nevada, 70 miles north of the Reese's River Mines, which promises to be extensive and valuable. About sixty claims have been taken on a ledge resembling the Great Comstock Mine, of Washoe.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sunday, July 26.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN died at 8¼ o'clock this morning, without pain or struggle, in the full possession of his faculties. Disease, general debility. Age 77 years.

AN ERROR PROMPTLY RECTIFIED.—A few days ago the foreign news bag of the Associated Press, which was sent from this City to Boston, to go out in one of the Cunard steamers, was, through a blunder committed in the office of the Association at Boston, placed on the train for New-York, instead of the steamer. The blunder was not discovered until the bag had reached Worcester, about an hour before the time of the departure of the steamer. Here was a dilemma, for there was no down train for several hours, while the bag contained most important, exclusive intelligence for the European Associated Press, besides several hundred private commercial dispatches for all parts of Europe. The telegraph, however, was resorted to, through which the Superintendent, at Worcester, of the Railroad, was informed of the difficulty. The result was that a special locomotive was dispatched to Boston with the unlucky bag, which was delivered in Boston within fifty minutes after its arrival in Worcester, and in ample time to be placed on board of the steamer. The incident is worth noting as an evidence of the promptness of movement, as well as the accommodating disposition of the Superintendent alluded to.

VALLANDIGHAM AND VICKSBURGH.—The Chicago *Tribune* publishes an intercepted letter, dated near Shelbyville, Tenn., from L. B. MCFARLAND, an officer in Gen. BRAGG'S army, which contains the following important confession of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM:

"In my humble opinion, the fate of GRANT'S in going to Jackson, so far from Vicksburgh, and cutting off reinforcements for that garrison, preventing the accumulation of an army within striking distance of the place—then suddenly attacking Vicksburgh—to take it either by assault or siege, before a force could be brought to turn for a rescue, be it a success or defeat, is the most brilliant campaign the enemy have yet planned during the war.

The fate of the whole North depends upon the fall of that place. Every exertion will be used to that effect. If defeated, the war will end. *If successful, not until the end of the present Administration. Vallandigham said, when here, that his election depended upon the fate of Vicksburgh.*"

The Funeral of Maj. McCook.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 26.

The funeral of Maj. DANIEL MCCOOK, better known as the "father of the fighting McCOOKS," took place this afternoon. The procession was lengthy and imposing, in which were Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff, Maj.-Gen. COX and Staff, the heads of the different military departments of this city, five companies of infantry, the Free Masons and the City Council. Maj.-Gen. McCOOK, Col. DAN. McCOOK and Capt. McCOOK, of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, were in attendance.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Reported Surrender of Jackson, Miss., by Our Forces.

The Pursuit of Johnston at an End for the Present.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 26.

Passengers who arrived here to-day from Vicksburgh, report that our forces have burned Jackson, and that the pursuit of JOHNSTON is at an end for the present.

A steamer arrived this morning, bringing New-Orleans papers of the 16th. They were brought by the *Imperial* from New-Orleans to Memphis, that steamer having made the trip down and back without trouble.

One hundred and two rebel officers, from Port Hudson, arrived this morning. They are waiting orders from the Secretary of War.

GRIERSON and his cavalry have arrived at Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 26.

Specials from Memphis, 22d, give the particulars of the occupation of Jackson, Miss. On the 19th, portions of our forces under Gen. PARKE made an attack, and were met by a legion of new recruits from South Carolina, who, after an engagement of half an hour, retreated with a loss of 200. Our men occupied their position till the next morning, when they made a second advance and discovered the rebels had evacuated, setting fire to a number of houses containing commissary and quartermaster's stores, which were entirely consumed, with the addition of some forty other buildings, ignited from the houses fired by the rebels. The city was at once occupied by Gen. SHERMAN, who sent cavalry to interrupt communication and prevent the army of JOHNSTON from joining PEMBERTON, which, it was supposed, he would endeavor to do. The rebel army left but little behind; so deliberately had they left the place that they took all their sick with them.

Deserters are continually coming in from JOHNSTON'S army. They express themselves dissatisfied with the scope the campaign is taking, willing to throw down their arms, and take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. The loss in the various skirmishes and assaults amounted to 600 men.

But few people were found in the place, most of them foreigners. PANSANIAS was treated liberally as a traitor and unworthy of confidence.

At Vicksburgh the Federal works were being levelled, and the rebel fortifications put into more perfect condition. A number of the finest guns are being mounted, and the place is held as a first-class military fortification.

LATER.

By the arrival of the steamer *Imperial* we have advices from New-Orleans to the 17th, Port Hudson 19th, and Vicksburgh 21st.

The *Imperial* was the first steamer to New-Orleans, having arrived on the 16th. On her arrival the landing was crowded to suffocation with people. It was almost impossible to convince them that Vicksburgh and Port Hudson had fallen.

A large number of prisoners, captured at Port Hudson, are joining the Federal army.

All is quiet at Vicksburgh.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* quotes Gold 135, Exchange on New-York 130, Sterling 165.

GEN. LOGAN AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Sunday, July 26.

Maj.-Gen. LOGAN and Col. RAWLINS, of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, arrived here to-day. They report that Gen. SHERMAN had returned to Jackson. He reports to Gen. GRANT that the leading citizens of Jackson and the surrounding country have implored him to take some action by which Mississippi may be restored to the Union. Both the army and people of that section are completely dispirited, and are ready for peace. They staked their all on Vicksburgh, and it has fallen. They cling to JOHNSTON as a last hope, and he is utterly vanquished. Gen. LOGAN was received here with many marks of respect.

AFFAIRS AT CORINTH.

RESIGNATION OF MAJ.-GEN. OGLESBY.

Maj.-Gen. OGLESBY has resigned command of the left wing, Sixteenth army corps, Army of the Tennessee, in consequence of the effects of a severe wound which he received in the battle at Corinth, in October last. Gen. DODGE succeeds him. Gen. OGLESBY has issued the following farewell order:

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, MEMPHIS, July 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—Continual pain, resulting from physical infirmity, assures me that I am not able faithfully to discharge the duties of the high position given me by the President of the United States.

I have, therefore, tendered my resignation as a Major-General of United States Volunteers. In taking leave of a command, with a portion of which I have been so long and so intimately associated, I may be excused for indulging in the expression of feelings, which have grown into sentiments of the most ardent attachment.

It will be remembered by them also that I have never officially reported the part taken by the Second brigade of the Second division of the Army of the Tennessee, in the terrible battle fought on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1862, at Corinth. Now for them, let justice be done to the genius to the coveted courage of the soldiers of the "Ninth," "Twelfth" and "Sixty-sixth" Illinois, and "Twenty-second" and "Eighty-first" Ohio Volunteers, and to Messrs. CUTTSLAIN, BURKE, WOOD and MORGAN, their able and worthy commanders; to Col. MERRIT, as the command of the brigade fell upon him when I left the field.

It must be recorded of those soldiers that no men ever fought more daringly, when in the final charge on Friday afternoon. They actually drove three times their number of stubborn men fairly from the field, and from the high road to Corinth, than not one-half mile distant.

I shall always believe that nothing but the desperate fighting of the Second division of the Army of the Tennessee, on the main Chewalla road, saved Corinth from the possession of the enemy on Friday Afternoon, for which I shall never cease to thank you, fellow-soldiers. I part with you with much regret. I have known your sufferings, and with pride have witnessed your devotion to your common and noble cause. You have endured one hardship to encounter another; have gone from one field of victory to another of blood, and have at all times felt and so acted as to satisfy good men that you had honor and a country at stake, and have hesitated at no risk to serve either. Your country must love you. Your countrymen and the world must. In all time to come with honor you. Reverence for you must be eternal. The obscure soldier, who tells through this war, will have an unwritten but an unforgotten history, an ever present conscience repaying him with its rich rewards.

Faithful soldier, thou hast served thy country well. I shall never forget you, nor shall I abate my efforts to sustain you at home. That man is the loyal States who is not thought and soul for you, for the Union, and for the war, is no friend of mine, is no true friend of humanity anywhere. I reflect with just pride upon the names of those gallant officers who have led you to battle, sometime under my command. How much the country owes them; how much they are to be honored; the discreet and indefatigable DODGE, SHERMAN, MERRIT, DAVIS, RICE, MYRES, McCALLIE, HATCH, OSBORN and PHILIPS. Amongst those of former days I well remember LOGAN, McARTHUR, RAWSON, LAWLER, the lamented WALLACE, and others equally worthy. With such men to lead and inspire you we cannot fail. The proud army of the Great West, with scarcely a reverse, presents to the nation a bouquet of victories worthy the gratitude and admiration of the whole people.

You may well say, this war cannot last much longer. You, who have seen traitors with haughty pretension crouch at your feet for mercy; the mansions of the domineering rich turned into boarding-houses, and the chivalry turned landlord and lady for the entertainment of Yankee officers. Those who have sparned, beg for favors at your hands, and swearing a new allegiance for protection to property, meanly violate it to serve a rebel. It is fit and proper that such a people, who foolishly wage such a war, should at last meet face to face the black race of the South, bend to the rod of the slaves they have so long outraged, and tremble before the men proclaimed by them to have no rights. A just retribution, one they cannot avoid; the humiliation their own bold treason has brought upon them; a resort that needs no justification in the sight of God or man, for it is right.

R. J. OGLESBY, Major-General.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATCH ON FASHION COURSE.

A remarkably exciting trotting match between three fine trotters took place on Saturday, on the Fashion Course. It was for a competition of $500, mile heats, best two in three, and to avoid any the race, contested that it was not decided till the conclusion of the third heat. The favorite at the start was a brown mare named *Biddy McGee*, at four to one, and she showed some fine action, but proved to be rather unfortunate in her breaking. The other horses were a sorrel stallion named *Wm. Minor*, and the gray gelding *Thunder*.

In the first heat, the mare proved so unsteady that she came in last—*Minor* winning by five lengths.

Second Heat—The mare won by ten lengths, *Minor* second by only half a length in front of *Thunder*.

Third Heat—Biddy won by a dozen lengths, with *Thunder* second and *Minor* a length behind.

Fourth Heat—Almost every one felt certain that *Biddy* could win, and after several false starts one of the Judges advised her driver to take the word, even if he was two or three lengths behind, which he did when fell two lengths behind. The consequence was that with this lead—although it was rapidly closing up—*Thunder* took the inside, *Minor* also kept close to him, and *Biddy's* driver steered outside of all as they swung into the first turn, challenging for the lead. A pretty race took place in the quarter pole, where *Minor* fell off, and a neck-and-neck race took place over the back stretch till nearing the half mile, when *Biddy* showed her nose in front, and increased her lead to fully ten lengths in going round the three-quarter turn, when she broke up badly, and again in the homestretch, coming in more than a dozen lengths behind *Thunder*, one mile and two lengths ahead of *Minor*.

The driver of *Biddy* made a great mistake in making the circuit outside both the other wagons in going round the first turn. If he had sulled his mare behind *Thunder* for the first quarter he would not only have traveled a shorter distance, but have collared *Thunder* after *Minor* was thrown off and at the same time saved *Biddy* for the challenge on the back stretch without disturbing her so early in the heat.

The result was that *Thunder* won the fifth and sixth heats, *Biddy* coming in second and third, to the great chagrin of her owner's friends.

RECAPITULATION.

Sweepstakes, $100 mile heats, best three in five to wagons.					
Mr. White names gr. g. Thunder	2	2	1	1	1
Mr. Chamberlain names s. s. Wm. Minor	1	3	2	2	2
Mr. Sheehan names br. m. Biddy McGee	3	1	3	3	3

Time: 2:34, 2:30¼, 2:34¼, 2:32¼, 2:34¼, 2:35.

The Mauvier Lehigh.

The Lehigh, the last of the nine iron-clads finished, has arrived at the Navy-yard from Hampton Roads. She was built at Chester, Pa., and carries one 11-inch Dahlgren and one fifteen-inch Rodman gun, and is considered the best of her class. The *Lehigh* is in command of Capt. JOHN C. HOWELL, a brave and accomplished officer, and has seen service, having been engaged in blockade duty at Hampton Roads, in the shelling of the batteries at the mouth of Nansemond River, and of Fort Powhattan, James River. Waite engaged at the latter, the fifteen-inch Rodman gun was exploded, in consequence of the premature explosion of a shell with which it was loaded. Fortunately Capt. HOWELL'S sagacity and foresight availed here to save life and other destruction, for the gun was provided with a compressible ring, and instead of being burst into fragments, it fell quietly, with no damage to men or vessel. The *Lehigh* comes here for a new gun, which will be speedily furnished.

Arrest of a Professional Thief.

RECOVERY OF $3,000 STOLEN DURING THE RIOTS.

At a late hour last evening, Detective FARLEY arrested a man who gave his name as CHARLES SHIPS. He is well known to the Police authorities as a professional thief. During the late riots he has operated very extensively, in company with others, along the streets, robbing citizens at all hours of the night. On Tuesday night, the 14th inst., at about 12 o'clock, Mr. THOMAS LARRIGAN, a drover, was passing up the Bowery, when SHIPS accosted him, and before he could answer, he was knocked down by the prisoner and his party, and robbed of the sum of $700 in money, one check for $783, another for $700, both of which were duly notified stop-payment. They also robbed him of a promissory note of $2,000. Mr. LARRIGAN was very glad to escape with his life. As soon as possible after the occurrence he lodged information with the Chief of the Detective force at Police Headquarters, and the description which he gave of SHIPS led to his arrest last night. Detective FARLEY has been actively engaged for several days in working up the case. He was taken into custody while he was regaling himself at a lager beer shop in the Bowery. He was conveyed to Police Headquarters and searched. The notes and checks above mentioned were found on his person, and subsequently identified by Mr. LARRIGAN. The money was of course missing. The accused will be taken to the Tombs, this morning, for examination.

Burning of a Church in Williamsburgh.

The church for colored people in Devoe-street, Williamsburgh, was burned on Saturday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock. The church is the same that was threatened by a Williamsburgh mob during the week of the riots in this City. The fire was the work of incendiaries. Parties were being sent to leave it just before the fire was discovered.

Half an hour after the above fire, another broke out in the varnish factory in North Eighth-street, near Union-avenue. It was entirely destroyed. Origin of the fire unknown.

Reopening of the Union Course.

TROTTING MATCH FOR $1,200 BETWEEN HENRY CLAY AND HURWOOD.

The first match, since the new fence has been put up round the Union Course, takes place on Thursday, when the celebrated black stallion *Henry Clay*, with wagon and driver to weigh 300 pounds, will trot against the almost equally celebrated black gelding *Hurwood*, wagon and driver to weigh 350 pounds.

MERCHANTS' RELIEF DEPOT FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—Mr. COLYER, the Secretary, aided by ten others, find it impossible to dispense funds, &c., to all of both sexes who daily attend the depot No. 350 Fourth-street. *To-day, only the men will be attended to—to-morrow the women. The hours of consultation with* the lawyers are from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M.

Personal.

—Rev. Jas. L. Vallandigham, (brother of the noted C. L. Vallandigham,) pastor of a Presbyterian church in the vicinity of Newark, Delaware, was arrested, together with Dr. Nathan Hayes Clark, at Newark, on Friday last, by Capt. Thos. H. Wentz, commander of the Provost Guard at Wilmington, Del. The cause of the arrest is not stated, but both of the prisoners took the oath of allegiance and were released.

—The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

"*Apropos* of Slidell, I may say that I encountered the hoary sinner in the Bois de Boulogne on an afternoon of last week, accompanied by one daughter and a stylish young man, whom I took to be his son-in-law. The daughter was languidly beautiful, and the driver and footmen were clad in half-mourning with calves and hair powder in profusion. Slidell leaned upon a cane, bevolent as compared with the day, and smiling as if a candidate for glory. His horses were English and full-blooded, and his *cabriolet*, or barouche, was glossy and light beyond competition. You should see the youths with United States passports, who wait upon Slidell, laughing in their sleeves as they unroll their parchments. One-half the Americans who come here with Government papers are arrant rebels, and many whose tips have freshly sworn to the oath of allegiance, fling up their hats at the mention of a Federal defeat."

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR AUGUST—ready next Wednesday—will contain portraits and character of Gen. MEADE, Admiral FOOTE and WILLIAM CULLEN, with articles on Ethnology, Law of Development, Estimates of Character, The Unity of Man, Phrenology and the Poets, About Lions, Good Manners, PHYSIOLOGY.—Secret of Longevity, The American Man, Physiology in the Pulpit, Circulation of the Blood, Shall We Flog Our Children? Choice of Pursuits—"What Can I Do Best?" Climate and Character, Swimming, and an illustrated article on PHYSIOGNOMY, including NOSES—Their Significance.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and lissings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and usually applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres city substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

SUBSTITUTES (1,000.)—We are now furnishing large numbers of substitutes, singly and by hundreds, to any person, or agents in Pennsylvania, New-England, New-York State, &c. Call or write to TOURNEY & Co., Substitute Brokers, No. 646 Broadway, New-York.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERMANN'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERMANN & PERRY'S Patent Crystallized Iron, the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCHMEN ARRIVED.

By steamship Chambord, from Aspinwall—J. W. Raymond, wife and two daughters, J. T. Howard, Major F. J. Dent, wife and three children, Mrs. B. Tyner, Mrs. O. H. Tyler, Mrs. J. F. Brown and child, D. Tufelli, A. S. Robinson, S. Hurlbutze, Jr. Korn, wife and two children, A. Moses, M. Upton and sister, S. W. Magellan, J. C. Fisher, T. Kelly, J. M. Hollster, Miss E. V. Curtis and servant, Mrs. M. Hoff, G. Brown, C. K. Foster and son, F. Davis, F. Levy, F. A. Brown, J. McDermott, Hon. John Cummins and son, H. F. Martin, J. E. Foster, and 60 in steerage.

By steam transport Dupont, from Newbern, N. C.—Surgeon C. Murphy, John McLarty, John Ward, John Gaston, Lieut. N. A. Clark, John Carney, Charles W. Whitcomb, Capt. W. S. Avery, Lieut. A. A. Rivers, E. G. Brown, and 17 in the steerage.

HIGHLAND ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 31	Sun sets	7 31
Moon sets	1 29	Sandy Hook	4 34
Gov. Island	5 00	Hell Gate	6 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 34	Gov. Island	5 00
Hell Gate	6 28		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 26.

ARRIVED.

U. S. transport Dodge, Beals, Smith, Newbern, N. C., July 22, via Hatteras Inlet 24th, with passengers to Major Gen. Van Vliet, U. S. Quartermaster. 24th, brought passengers John Farren, Pamelia, Utica and John Freeborn, bound into Hatteras Inlet. Off Hatteras, passed a propeller and a ferry-boat. At 10 A. M. to the north of Hatteras Light, passed a steamer, bound south. At 1 P. M., off Roanoke Island, passed a side-wheel steamer, having in tow a propeller. Off of the Highlands, saw steamer Tillie, going S.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gardner, Fort Royal, S. C., at 10 A. M., and Charleston Bar at 5 P. M. Thursday, 23d, inst. Passengers to Major General Wadsworth, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, Amos Ayer, New-York, at 10 o'clock, July 24. The Arago brings 150 first and 173 second-class passengers, the great mails, and prize steamer Emma in tow. July 20, lat. 36 43 N., lon. 73 12 W., the Arago overtook and captured the steamer Emma, of London, Capt. David Leslie, from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Bermuda, with turpentine, rosin and cotton, and 2 passengers to Nassau, A. Harris, of New-Orleans, and M. S. Mason, of Georgetown, D. C.

Steamship Olympus, (Br.,) Kair, Liverpool 14th inst., and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 100 passengers to B. Cunard. July 19, lat. 41 52, lon. 70 45, passed steamship Bremen, bound E. July 20, lat. 42 30, lon. 69 10, passed the Am. ship Cashier, bound to Baltimore. 22d, lat. 42 30, lon. 71 16, passed steamship City of London, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Hansa, (Br.,) of London, Capt. Smith, prize to U. S. transport Arago, with turpentine, rosin and cotton, and two passengers. Was from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Bermuda, and captured on the 20th inst., in lat. 32 41, lon. 76 13.

Steamship Champion, Jones, Aspinwall July 17, with passengers, mail and specie to D. S. Allen.

U. S. steam transport Alliance, Thompson, Newbern, N. C., 48 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Poughkeepsie, Reeves, Fort Royal, S. C., July 23, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 24th inst., lat. 38 35, passed steamship America, hence for San Juan, Nic.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Rymer.

Steamer Frank, Thorpe-hire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. A. N. Briggs.

Steamer B. C. Walker, Rogers, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. A. N. Briggs.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Jesse Hoyt.

Ship Prince Imperial, (Fr.,) Pierquelet, Havre 42 da., with mdse. and 250 passengers to J. J. Martin.

Ship Constellation, Mullinar, Key West 9 da., with cotton, etc., to Charles Carow.

Ship Amelia, Castillo, Alacoa, Africa, 76 da., in ballast to order.

Bark Agnes, (Swed.,) Lunke, Brunsen 26 da., with mdse. and 25 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. 10th inst., lat. 41 12, lon. 61 55, saw Prussian ship Energy, bound E. The A. had light winds and calms, and calms with fog. The A. met no ice.

Bark Canoe, Gardner, Cienfuegos 21 da., with sugar to G. H. Stephenson & Co. Sld. in company with brig Cruiser, for Philadelphia.

Bark Leadbrothers, (Old.,) Hellmers, Hamburg 47 da., with mdse. and 164 passengers to E. E. Sloman & Co.

Bark Mariner, (Norw.,) Berg, Havre 22 da., in ballast to Helmke & Baldom.

Bark Apple, Antigua, Matanzas 21 da., with cotton and 20 passengers to M. Kuchenreria & Co.

Bark Jessie Hobbs, Nicholls, Havana 11 da., with sugar, etc., to E. F. Bunt & Co.

Bark Amalia, (Dutch, late bark Abbie Adams,) Siedenburg, New-Bedford 2 da., in ballast to master.

Brig Mentor, Carman, Matanzas 16 da., with sugar to Trumbull & Hunter.

Brig Elize, Pinto, San Salvador 19 da., with wood, etc., to J. E. Bacon.

Brig Sparkling Sea, Sagar, Sagua 11 da., with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig G. Hallowell, (of Toronto,) Thompson, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 da., with coal to Hoyt lett & Torrance.

Brig G. F. Gerry, Conckling, Fort Royal, S. C., 6 days, in ballast to master. Passed the steamship Arago going in.

Brig Lady of the Lake, (of Boston,) Wm. Fecteaux, West Gloucester, 4 da., with wood to Wesley Smith.

Brig Pathfinder, (Br., of Shelburne, N. S.,) Murphy, St. Domingo City July 12, with mdse. to Scott Son & Co.

Brig Lamb Speed, Port Royal 7 da., in ballast to T. M. Bryce.

Brig Wayne, Willkinson, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Brig Hermann Heinrich, (Trans.,) Freudenberg, Cardiff 63 da., with coal to Kuhhardt & Co.

Brig Mile, (of Arichat,) Pouger, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 da., with coal to G. P. Strain.

Brig Dauphin, (Fr.,) Benerin, St. Pierre 20 da., in ballast to Kruger & Grouillot.

Schr. Mabel, (of Milford, Del., Moore, Nuevitas 12 da., with molasses to master.

Schr. John Gilpin, Ghilty, Fort Pulaski 4 da., in ballast to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Isle, Fuller, Bangor 30 da., with lumber to E. H. Adams.

Schr. Ellen, Babcock, Boston 3 da., with mdse.

Schr. Lottie, Taylor, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. W. H. Clare, (Br., of Boston,)